

THE NAPANEE

Historical Society

Vol. LVI} No 21 - E. J. FOLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA-FRI

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Efficient service.
Interest paid or added to accounts twice a year.
Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received.

879

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,250,984
Total Deposits.....72,177,029
Total Assets.....96,301,363

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY Mgr.

Yarker Branch, R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE

THE RUSH FOR

Wallpaper

Is Now On.

Everyone is delighted with our stock both as regards quality and prices.

I would like to suggest to our many town customers that they shop every day, either before noon or after four o'clock, and if possible any day but Saturday.

Our many rural customers cannot get to town early and they must go home early, so that we try to serve them while they are here. Our town customers will realize that they can be served more satisfactorily when we are not so rushed as during mid-day and Saturdays. If you must come in the noon hours come along. We'll be glad to see you.

We have a splendid stock of PAINTS, MOULDINGS, SHADES, and other housecleaning necessities.

War Summary of The Latest Events

A big British offensive in Macedonia was opened on Tuesday night after an artillery preparation lasting three days. Between the southern end of Lake Doiran and a point northwest of Doldzeli, in the vicinity of Saloniki, the British advanced about five hundred yards on a front of one mile. The enemy launched four counter-attacks, but was repulsed with losses. The British have consolidated the ground won. Farther east, the official report states, the British penetrated the enemy's lines, but were unable to hold the captured trenches. Fighting continues.

Heavy fighting continues along the Scarpe River, where the British have made further slight advances. The German resistance is stiffening, the tide of battle ebbing and flowing over the ground east of Monchy Heights, where thousands of German dead testify to the stubbornness of Hindenburg's defence. Fifteen German and six British aircraft were brought down in the aerial fighting that took place above the heads of the contesting armies.

The fight for possession of the Woods near Guemappe hung in the balance on Tuesday, parties of British troops, including men of the Argyll and Middlesex regiments, having been cut off from their main supports and given up as lost. Yesterday morning the Scottish and English troops resumed the attack and relieved the men who had been cut off, and who held out, although under fire

from both friend and foes. The line has been restored east of Guemappe on the edge of the woods.

Men of the Worcester regiment according to Philip Gibbs, had a similar experience to that of the Argylls and Middlesex troops. Cut off in a small wood for several days and surrounded by the enemy, they exhausted their emergency rations, but refused to surrender, although suffering from thirst and hunger. When the British advanced on Tuesday night the siege was raised and the gallant Worcesters rejoined their comrades.

On the Loan plateau, north of Vauxaillon, the Germans launched an attack against the French trenches, but were dispersed by artillery and machine gun fire. At the Hurtebise Farm east of the Craonne plateau, the enemy suffered heavy losses Wednesday morning in an unsuccessful attempt to drive out the French. A second attack also failed, the French, in a spirited counter-attack, forcing the enemy back to his trenches. Northwest of Craonne, north of the Vauchoire plateau, the French guns broke up a concentration of enemy troops. Artillery fire was continuous along the entire French front. On the Belgian front, especially at Dixmude, the artillery was actively engaged through out the day.

Southwest of Lens and southeast of Ypres enemy raiding parties were repulsed early Wednesday morning. Good weather has set in, enabling the aircraft to extend their offensive activities behind the enemy's lines.

Forty vessels were sunk by the enemy's submarines and mines last week, the vessels lost being over fifteen hundred tons each. Of vessels under fifteen hundred tons each fifteen were sunk. Twenty-seven vessels which were attacked outwitted the enemy and escaped. These losses are in excess of the number sunk in any previous week since the Admiralty issued its weekly reports. The submarine danger is still of serious concern to British shipping.

Dunkirk was bombed by German destroyers early Wednesday morning. The enemy was engaged by British and French torpedo boats. One of the French boats was sunk in the encounter.

The naval engagement off Dover on the night of April 20th was one that will thrill the outside world as the story of the fight is read. Two British destroyers met and engaged a flotilla of German destroyers. Two opposing destroyers were locked in deadly embrace, while the British sailors in the Nelsonian way boarded the enemy and fought the crew hand-to-

STELLA

Farmers are getting the in condition to commence operations. Which it is to begin this week.

The Bay of Quinte is clear of ice.

The mail carrier, W. J. now able to go to Millha mail in his motor boat.

J. Bray opened navigation on Thursday, making with the Sloop "Twigg," also down on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Ir called to Kingston last week the serious illness of their Ernest Instant, of the Q. versity Highlanders Battalion reported to be a little better. Instant enlisted early in

Brother Isle Light-house the first on Saturday night.

S. A. Gibson had a bee day last, shingling his home. John Taylor lost a valuable cow last week.

W. Taylor, who has been in the Locomotive Works has returned home.

Pte. James Bell, Queen's Highlanders Battalion, spent week here with his wife a

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mrs. Jas. Burgess and her prize, spent a week at her Mr. Jas. Black's.

A baby girl has come to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vine ner Sunday at Mr. W. P.

The farmers are busy with the land.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. P family at Mr. John Frisk Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ba family took tea Sunday at Sills'.

Miss Maybus Dean is visiting brother's, Mr. Arthur Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. P family, and Mr. and Mrs. called Tuesday evening at Sills'.

Mrs. G. H. Rankin spent Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dupree Mrs. Ed Card, and Mr. an Dupree called Sunday at Sills'.

Mrs. Edwin Miller and spending a week with her W. B. Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold S Sunday afternoon at M Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. S Fred Smith, and Misses Eckhardt motored up and Mr. E. R. Sills' Tuesday.

Mr. Doran is drawing this again.

COAL Just received a supply of
Fresh Mined Anthracite

the noon hours come along. We'll be glad to see you.

We have a splendid stock of PAINTS, MOULDINGS, SHADES, and other housecleaning necessities, and in

WALLPAPER
We Excel.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE

WE HAVE

AT PRESENT

Corn, Fine and Coarse Cracked, Ground Barley, Ground Oats, Bran and Shorts, Whole Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Buckwheat.

The following Brands of FLOUR—Purity, Robinhood, Cream of West, Kings Quality, Toronto Pride, Castle and Ivory.—

All at Lowest Prices.

Salt in Barrel and Bag.

We also are buyers at the prices of Hay, Straw, Grain, also Clover Seed. It will pay you to see me.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

The Shell Shop

**Wants Handy
Men**

**Good Chance to get on
Machine Work.**

Apply

**H. TAYLOR,
Superintendent.**

NAPANEE IRON WORKS

**We still buy all
kinds of - - -**

Scrap Metals

51tf

**Have you tried our 30c
Green Tea? None better.**
JUDSON'S Grocery.

Springtime means Kodak time! Increase the pleasure of your summer outings this year with a Kodak. Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

COAL Just received a supply of

**Fresh Mined Anthracite
Coal.**

I advise customers to fill up early as the supply may be limited.

21tf **CHAS. STEVENS**

Public

Health Notice

Notice is hereby given THAT ALL HOUSEHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSONS residing in the Municipality of the Town of Napanee must remove all putrid and decaying animal and vegetable matter from all cellars, buildings and yards, and must clean out any foul or offensive drain, ditch, gutter, privy, cess pool or ash pit, kept or so constructed as to be dangerous or injurious to public health, and must also remove any accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, ashes, or stagnant water, on or

Before May 1st

1917, as provided by the Public Health Act.

Notice is hereby also given to all owners and occupants of property in the Town of Napanee that on and after the said May 1st, all premises will be inspected, and if found in an unsanitary condition, will be ordered vacated until put in a sanitary condition.

Any neglect or refusal to remove or abate said matter or thing as aforesaid shall subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to a penalty of not less than \$5.00; nor more than \$50.00, in the discretion of the convicting Justices or Magistrate. Any complaints against the violation of the Public Health Act should be made to F. W. Barrett, Sanitary Inspector for the said Town of Napanee.

By order of the Board of Health.

G. H. COWAN, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health

W. A. GRANGE,

Sec. Local Board of Health

Dated April 26th, 1917.

**ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE TO
CREDITORS.**

In the estate of Cynthia Frink,
deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Cynthia Frink, late of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the 6th day of February, A.D. 1917, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to John English, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for Bertha Snider, Administratrix of the estate of the said Cynthia Frink, deceased, on or before the 1st day of May, A.D. 1917, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 1st day of May, A.D. 1917, the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which she shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

JOHN ENGLISH,

Solicitor for the said Administratrix
Dated this 28th day of March, 1917. 17d

tilla of German destroyers. Two opposing destroyers were locked in deadly embrace, while the British sailors in the Nelsonian way boarded the enemy and fought the crew hand-to-hand. On another boat a British midshipman fought back German boarders with his revolver until help came, and the Germans were killed or driven into the sea. The British destroyers that waged this unequal conflict were the Swift and the Broke, which limped into port after their stirring adventure with six enemy destroyers, two of which were sunk.

General Maude reports having driven the Turks from the west bank of the Shatt-el-Adhem to a point about seventeen miles north of its junction with the Tigris. In the fighting at Istabulat over six hundred Turkish prisoners and fifteen guns were captured, the guns taken including fourteen Krupps. Twelve hundred rifles, half a million rounds of ammunition, and other stores also fell into the hands of the British. An official report issued by the Turkish War Office admits that the Turks have retired to new positions north of Samara. The Turks, acting under German instructions, claim a victory over General Maude's forces at Samara, explaining that their retirement to the north of the town was in accordance with plans. The Germanization of Constantinople is reflected even in the war despatches. The Turkish Vizier, Taalat Bey, is on a visit to Berlin. There is some doubt as to the real purpose of the Grand Vizier's trip. In Copenhagen the belief is expressed that Turkey is suing for aid against the advancing Anglo-Russian armies.

New York will be a roit of color when the Anglo-French missions visit the city. A great welcome to the visitors is being planned "worthy of the occasion". The French mission, on its arrival in Washington, met with a most enthusiastic welcome.

**Buy your boy a Bicycle,
Stock complete. Prices
right. W. J. NORMILE.**

CENTREVILLE

A few farmers have started their seeding.

Fall grain and meadows have survived the winter fairly well in this locality.

The members of our municipal council and officers of the C. P. R. held a meeting in the hall here on Monday to consider the erection of a station at Reidville.

A largely signed petition of farmers and ratepayers of that district was also presented to them for consideration. It is now presumed their request will be granted.

Mrs. Robt. Milsap was taken to an hospital in Kingston on Sunday evening and underwent an operation for appendicitis. At last report she was doing favorably.

A number of new autos have been purchased in this district, with more to follow.

Our genial mail carrier, Mr. J. B. Weese, proposes building a summer resort on the corner lot.

Thos. Shannon is building walks for Peter Perry.

Bicycles.

Our new stock of bicycles is now in. We have a splendid assortment at various prices. Place your order early.
W. J. NORMILE.

Ekhardt motored up and down. Mr. E. R. Sills' Tuesday. Mr. Doran is drawing the again.

WILTON SCHOOL RI

SR. IV.—Grace Clarke, (lace, Earle Lee, Alfred Catherine Kennedy, Olive Jorie Stormes, Carman Pe JR. IV.—Clinton Babcock Parsons, Leita Babcock Neilson, Gordon Clarke, C man, Kathleen Parrott, Cock, Emma Babcock.

SR. III.—Vincent Kenne McDonald Edward Babco Lakens.

JR. III.—Lena Kenne White, Luella Peters.

SR. II.—Irwin Fairweath lin, Parrott, Helen Assel bert Lakens.

JR. II.—Edward Parr White, Reta Newman, Edi Vivian Brown.

SR. I.—Edith Babcock, cock, Irene Burt, Bert Ass

JR. I.—Bernard Kenn Brown, Ruby Lakens.

SR. PR.—Eleanor Ember Simmons, Arthur Burt, Lil Jean Furgess, Delbert

JR. PR.—Gordon Cole, cock, James Wallace, Flo nedy, Violet Babcock, Perr

Number enrolled, 54.

B. B. MOORE

Your Old Wheel.

May be made as good small expense. Bring it to will put it in first class cond have a full supply of parts, and fittings.

W. J. NO

ROBLIN

Most all of our citizens car fever these days.

Mr. C. Kimmett, Sr., in chasing a new Chevrolet in future.

A large crowd attended t Aid at Mrs. Everson's o afternoon.

Mr. Peter Hart has purch rubber-tired buggy.

Rev. Everson preached at on Sunday.

Miss Eva Bradshaw visit in and around the village week.

Dr. Smith, Napanee, pass Roblin on Sunday afternoc for Mr. John Richmond's a sick cow. Cows are preci days.

A large crowd attended Sunday evening. Mrs. Men Riverside, favored them wit of solos. Mrs. A. Denison, Mrs. Wagar, Enterprise, ga teresting addresses on work.

Mr. Melville McCutcheon Lily McCutcheon spent Su her sister, Mrs. Grant Coc

Mr. and Mrs. Albert daughter Marguerite, motc her brother's, Mr. George Lime Lake.

STORAGE.

Quite a number of ca stored in the old palace. room for more. A charge the season is charged for riage or cutter. If left in year the charge will be \$2

20-b

A. E.

NEE EXPRESS

WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 27th, 1917

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

STELLA

are getting their machinery to commence seeding. Which it is expected will take a week. Quinte is once more in the water. The carrier, W. J. Beaubieu, is to go to Millhaven for the motor boat. The navigation to Kingston was opened on Thursday, making a passage to Sloop "Twigg." He was on Saturday with freight. Mrs. F. P. Instant were in Kingston last week, through an illness of their son, Pte. Instant, of the Queen's Unghlanders Battalion. He is to be a little better. Pte. Instant died early in the winter. The light-house was lit for the first time on Saturday night. The ship had a bee on Wednesday night. The ship lost a valuable milch cow. The ship, who has been working at the motor works all winter, is now home. Mrs. Bell, Queen's University, spent the past week with his wife and family.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. Burgess and baby, entered a week at her father's, Black's. The girl has come to stay with Mrs. Fred Smith. Congratulate Mrs. John Vine took dinner at Mr. W. E. Sills'. The members are busy working on the farm. Mrs. W. R. Pringle and Mr. John Frisken's, Selby, returned home. Mrs. W. A. Ballance and Mr. E. R. Sills took tea Sunday at Mr. E. R. Sills'. The bus Dean is visiting at her Mr. Arthur Dean's, Bethel. Mrs. W. R. Pringle and Mr. Sills and Mrs. Merle Sills, returned Saturday evening at Mr. W. B. Sills'. H. Rankin spent Tuesday at Mr. Pringle's. Mrs. M. Dupree, Mr. and Mrs. Card, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sills returned Sunday at Mr. W. B. Sills'. The twin Miller and baby are a week with her sister, Mrs. Sills'. Mrs. Harold Sweet spent the afternoon at Mr. Garfield. Mrs. E. P. Smith, Mr. Sills, and Misses Cline and motored up and called at Mr. Sills' Tuesday evening. The ship is drawing this milk route

TAMWORTH

Miss Mabel Hanna has sold her home to Mr. Piper, of Croydon. Edward Harrison has sold his farm to Patrick Whalen. Mr. Harrison then bought Whit Asselstine's farm. Mrs. House is improving. A. B. Carscallen has bought the old Woolen mills. The I.O.O.F. Lodge visited Enterprise Lodge on Tuesday night last.

NEWBURGH

Miss M. Mitchell attended the O.E.A. convention in Toronto. Perry Wood, of Buffalo, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Henry Wood. Miss Brisco is spending the holidays with friends in Kingston. The lecture given by Judge Madden in aid of the Red Cross Society was a decided success. The sum of \$37.00 was realized. Miss Alma Sexsmith has returned to her school after spending the holidays with her parents here. Miss Maggie Courtney, of Mount Pleasant, is visiting her brother, J. W. Courtney. Some of the telephones are yet out of commission on account of the storm.

ODESSA

James Smith passed away Wednesday of last week after a short illness, having reached his eightieth year. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon last and the remains were placed in Morven vault to await interment later. Mrs. George Ettinger, of Kingston, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watts, last week. Mrs. Charles Dewey, Centreville, after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Jas. McConnell, returned to her home Thursday of last week. Mrs. Geo. Ferguson, who has been visiting Miss Mary Milsap for the past week, returned to her home in Trenton last Wednesday. Henry Wilson is enjoying his new Maxwell car, and Irwin Burley has a new Chevrolet.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mr. Frank Smith has purchased a new car. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Woodcock, and family, at Mrs. Fred Henderson's on Sunday. Fred Husband called on his cousin, Walter Hudson, on Sunday. Mr. John Kitchen visited Monday at his daughter's, Mrs. Marsh Hudson, Newburgh road. Mr. and Mrs. Bert. Thompson and family, Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Smith's. Sowing and planting potatoes is the order of the day this week. Miss Beatrice Husband called on Mrs. Lee Smith on Sunday.

Pedigreed !

Overland

Nine years of continuous, consistent development, improvement, refinement! Each year a better car and a better value! Over three hundred thousand now in use! That is the history of the car that built Overland because it represented integrity of value. And as steadfastly as this car has represented ORIGINAL integrity of value, so also has Willys-Overland, Limited, SUSTAINED that integrity of value throughout its service in the hands of those who purchased it.

More than three hundred thousand owners and more than four thousand dealer and factory-branch organizations have assisted this development by their experience with these cars and their helpful suggestions of improvements.

In their new beauty, in their perfected easy riding qualities, in their proven sturdiness and mechanical excellence, in their admitted tire, fuel and oil economy, these cars are worthy of the confidence we have that they will further enhance Overland prestige.

Light Four \$930.

Light Six \$1380.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, Phone 234, NAPANEE, ONT.
ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 34, Residence 132.

DENTAL OFFICE, Yarker.

DR. NASH, of Kingston, will be in rooms over J. M. Wright's Store every Monday.
Office Hours—9 to 5. 21-3-m-p

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee. 19-tf.

DR. A. B. EARL

EAST STREET, NAPANEE

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR

20-tf

DOXSEE & CO.

Continues their Display of Spring

MILLINERY

An exhibit of unusual beauty is our display of fine French and American Models, with a collection of adaptations and creations from our own designing organization, which makes our displays a true representation of the latest and newest ideas in Fashionable Millinery in adapting our prices suitable to present conditions.—We are prepared to meet the demand for popular prices.

NEW BLOUSES — In Silk, Crepe de Chine, etc.
NEW NECKWEAR—

topped up and called at
Sills' Tuesday evening.
is drawing this milk route

ON SCHOOL REPORT

Grace Clarke, Gladys Wal-
Lee, Alfred McDonald,
Kennedy, Olive Mills, Mar-
ces, Carman Peters.

Clinton Babcock, Gordon
Leita Babcock, Dorothy
ordon Clarke, Gerald New-
een Parrott, Kenneth Bab-
a Babcock.

Vincent Kennedy, John A.
Edward Babcock, Rhoda

Lena Kennedy, Clarke
la Peters.

rwin Fairweather, Frank-
b, Helen Asselstine, Her-
s.

Edward Parrott, Mary
Newman, Edith Shibley,
vn.

dith Babcock, Lena Bab-
Burt, Bert Asselstine.
Bernard Kennedy, Hazel
y Lakens.

Eleanor Emberly, Arthur
rthur Burt, Lily Babcock
gess, Delbert Simmons,
ott, Howard Babcock.

Gordon Cole, melen Bab-
s Wallace, Florence Ken-
t Babcock, Perry White.
nrolled, 54.

B. B. MOORE, Teacher.

heel.

nade as good as new at
se. Bring it to us and we
a first class condition. We
upply of parts, tires, tubes

W. J. NORMILE.

ROBLIN

of our citizens have the
ese days.
immett, Sr., intends pur-
ew Chevrolet in the near

owd attended the Ladies.
Everson's on Tuesday

Hart has purchased a new
buggy.

son preached at Newburgh

Bradshaw visited friends
and the village the past

, Napanee, passed through
Sunday afternoon enroute
in Richmond's to attend
Cows are precious now-a-

rowd attended church on
ning. Mrs. Menzo Grooms,
avored them with a couple
rs. A. Denison, Selby, and
Enterprise, gave very in-
addresses on Missionary

lle McCutcheon and Miss
cheon spent Sunday with
Mrs. Grant Cook, Selby.
Mrs. Albert Root, and
largoerite, motored out to
's, Mr. George Tyner's, at

number of carriages are
he old palace. There is
ore. A charge of \$1.00 for
is charged for each car-
r. If left in the whole
arge will be \$2.00.

A. E. PAUL.

Smith's.
Sowing and planting potatoes is the
order of the day this week.
Miss Beatrice Husband called on
Miss Lea Smith on Sunday.
Sampson Perry has bought Mr. Bur-
nett's little pony.
Ross Oliver has the milk route this
summer.
We are sorry to say that Mr. Hugh
Henderson is quite poorly.

GOOD READING

Extracts from Letters of Y. M. C. A.
Secretary with Second Brigade
in France.

"Well this is a warm corner they
have put us in now, and some day
soon it will be likely warmer. I have
now four places—one two miles from
the storm centre, one a mile away
one a thousand yards, and a fourth
between three and four hundred yards.
The two latter are decidedly interest-
ing, the last can only be worked
at night, and then it is always wisest
to stick to the dugout. This branch
is within easy shooting distance with
a rifle, and it is pie for a shell. But
we are extremely careful and there is
never a light showing or anything to
indicate our presence. As soon as
day threatens to break, we beat it
for civilization by the Ambulance
Route.

You will be interested to know
what we are able to accomplish at
this place. Well, it is a sort of
"Gunga Din" stunt. I have a cocoa
urn and Primus lamp, and we provide
hot cocoa for the wounded as they
lie waiting their turn to be moved.
At this place the stretcher bearers de-
posit their wounded and wait for
darkness, the grave digger plys his
trade by stealth, and the parson in
the cover of the night, whispers his
prayers over the last resting place of
the men who have died for us. Some-
times the Chaplain stands up to his
task, and sometimes he is prone on
his face, but he sticks and does his
duty—all honor to him! At this
dugout then in addition to the wound-
ed we are able to serve the stretcher
bearers and grave-diggers. If they
have a penny and want to pay, all
right. If they haven't a penny, all
right, just the same. Of course you
will understand, that, with my other
places on my hands during the day,
I cannot burn the candle at both ends
and take the night shift in this ad-
vanced post, too. But I take my
turn, and one of the Chaplains helps,
and we will arrange for men who
have to be there anyway to serve at
this post. It is truly a great work,
and there is more grateful thanks
expressed in one night than there
would be in a week outside.

One thousand yards is surrounded
by something which attracts the Ger-
man shells, and every day we get
straffed. The place is built of sand
bags and has a corrugated steel roof,
and only a direct hit will turn the
trick. They have put a few thousand
shells in the vicinity lately, and the
best they could do was to hit the
road six feet away and splash a half
ton of paving stones in over the pro-
tecting bags at the front door. Be-
sides making a mess they scratched
my man slightly on the cheek. My
Y. M. C. A. sign is a sight, with
about seven holes in it, made by
pieces of bursting shells on several
occasions. I am going to have it
made into a cushion and presented to
the man who has the grit to stay
with the job."

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND
ACCOUCHEUR

20-1f

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

Phone 61.

34

DR. W. A. ASHLEY

DENTIST

who for the past four years has given
Deseronto three days a week, will dis-
continue his visits, and in future will
occupy the late Dr. Wartman's rooms
over the Merchants Bank, Napanee.
51-3-m

TO THE FARMER

Stop! Look! Listen!

If you are going to have a sale it
will pay you to phone or write E. L.
AMEY, the leading auctioneer, Ver-
ona, Ont., or Napanee office, at J. E.
Madden's law office, John street.
52-3-m-p

WANTED—A Maid. Apply to MRS.
G. B. CURRAN, Roblin's Hill. 20f

WANTED—Good bright boy for
delivery. Apply MARKET MEAT
SHOP. 21a

FOR SALE—A number of houses
and lots in town, and also a number of
destrable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
42-2-f

WANTED—Young Girl from 14 to
16 years, to assist in general housework.
Apply MRS. STEPHEN GIBSON, Bridge
Street, Napanee. 21b

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One
Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store
House and Evaporator, on Water Street.
Apply to Thos. Symington. 61f

WANTED—To purchase section or
half section, farm land in Saskatoon or
Goose Lake district. State lowest price, and
all particulars. Apply Box 2, "The Express",
Napanee, Ontario. 21b

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A farm
of about 75 acres, near Napanee. Give
detailed description and exact location. State
very lowest Cash Price. Apply to Box 622,
Express Office Napanee. 16cp.

FOR SALE—House, 9 Rooms in good
repair. Good well water and other
modern conveniences. Situated south of Mr.
M. P. Graham's residence, South Napanee.
Apply T. B. GERMAN. 12h

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class
condition. Would make good organ for
country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut
case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dun-
das Street, Napanee. 52

FARM FOR SALE—In Township of
Richmond, 3rd Concession, four miles from
Napanee. For particulars, apply to G. B. JOY,
at Joy & Son's Brick and Tile Factory, near
R. R. Bridge, Napanee, Ont. 10ff

FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres,
pt. lot 33, 3rd concession Township of
Camden. All good land, seed to hay and
pasture. 9 wells, good fences. Apply to R. A.
BEARD, Napanee, or S. W. SWITZER, Des-
mond. 31ff

Cattle are valuable. Don't take
chances. Vaccinate all young stock
to prevent blackleg. Get it fresh and
absolutely reliable at WALLACE'S
Drug Store. Mail orders receive our
prompt attention.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

meet the demand for popular
prices.

NEW BLOUSES—In Silk,
Crepe de Chine, etc.

NEW NECKWEAR—
See our New Crest Veil, always
a touch of distinction to the
styles shown here.

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NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

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Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200

Reserve..... 715,600

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Owing to change in business I find
it necessary to have all outstanding
accounts paid in at once. And all
future accounts must be settled at
least every month.

We carry a full line of choice
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT,
HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT
WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom
Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

Phone 101

ROAD NOTICE

Motor Car Travel.

That part of the ADDINGTON
ROAD in Sheffield, between Mellon's
Hotel and the Kaladar boundary is
CLOSED AGAINST MOTOR CAR
TRAVEL unless at the entire risk of
persons so using said part of said road.
Sheffield will not be responsible for
any damage resulting from such
travel.

By order of the Municipal Council.

JAMES AYLSWORTH.

Clerk, Township of Sheffield.

Tamworth, 2nd April, 1917. 19-3m

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

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Animals. All latest veterinary sciences
Residence: West Street, near
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Canada's Highest Grade Business
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Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service
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Our graduates secure best positions.
Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

Monument

Works

ALL KINDS OF GRANITE AND

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully
Compiled and Put Into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper — A
Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Six villages were captured by the
Canadian cavalry.

The workers and soldiers of Russia
asked for universal suffrage.

The visible supply of wheat in
Canada is estimated at 116,548,000
bushels.

Henry Ford offered to waive all
patent rights on his farm tractor in
favor of Great Britain.

The British House of Commons, by
a vote of 286 to 52, passed the extension
of Parliament bill.

The wages of all workmen have
been increased ten per cent. by the
Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company.

Three members of the 21st Essex
Fusiliers were fined \$5 and costs
each for failing to be present at a
parade.

Ithmar Nelson, Superintendent of
the Industrial Home at St. Catharines,
dropped dead while walking on
the street.

The name of Property Commissioner
D. Chisholm is associated with the
appointment of a superintendent for
the jail farm.

North Bay citizens adopted a resolution,
on motion of Mayor Patton
and ex-Mayor Michie, calling for Dominion
prohibition.

Insistent calls were made at the
meeting of the Reserves Committee
for greater food production to stave
off hunger in 1918.

Michael Le Page, an old Widdfield
farmer, dropped dead of heart
failure while delivering a bag of potatoes
in North Bay.

Lieut. D. Perrault of Montreal, a
cadet in the Royal Flying Corps, was
instantly killed at Camp Borden by
being struck on the head by the propeller
of an aeroplane.

Major S. P. McMordie of Niagara
Falls, Ont., who had been reported
killed in action, has been seen by
Major Evan E. Fraser, who says he
is in command of the camp at Crowborough.

A truce has been called between
the returned soldiers and factory
owners of Toronto as a result of a
conference yesterday. Mayor Church
is to consult the Federal authorities
regarding grievances of the men.

THURSDAY.

Within ten days the British have
taken 227 guns.

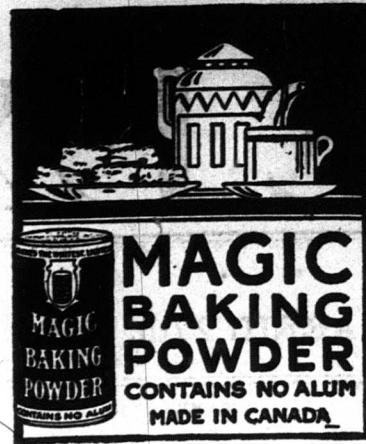
Soldiers made further raids upon
Toronto factories in search of aliens.
During last week twenty-eight
British ships were sunk by the German
subs.

Many United States Senators showed
their opposition to the selective
conscription plan.

A memorial service will be held
in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto,
on Sunday, the anniversary of St. Julien.

The British Houses of Parliament
passed resolutions expressing pleasure
at the entry of the United States
into the war.

Philip Holt, Junior Judge of
Huron county for fifteen years, died



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA

Sifton post-office, Manitoba, was
robbed of \$1,500 in cash and stamps.

British troops scored victories
over the Turks on the Tigris and in
Palestine.

A German raider was reported off
the port of Montevideo, in South
America.

The proposed U. S. head tax of \$8
at the border is causing some uneasiness
among railwaymen.

Massey Hall, at Albert College,
Belleville, was destroyed by fire at
an early hour this morning.

The entry of the United States
into the war was celebrated by a service
in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Medical students at the Toronto
University who volunteered for service,
have been advised to complete
their courses.

The composition of the 5th Canadian
Division as organized in England
and now ready to leave for
France when ordered, is announced.

The Presbyterian Foreign Mission
Board found the men volunteering
for work all engaged in war service
and appointed only ladies to the foreign
field.

The first party of women and
children returning from England
under the scheme lately inaugurated,
comprising more than six hundred,
reached Halifax safely.

Jeremiah Thompson, sixty-three,
and Thomas Sherwood, fifty, both natives
and lifelong residents of Artemesia
township, died at Collingwood
within a few hours of each other.

A gale and cloudburst swept over
Petrolia, the roof of a stable, 40 x
85, being lifted bodily from the
walls and hurled into the adjoining
yard, without doing harm to the men
or horses in the building.

MONDAY.

Bread is now raised in price to 9c
at Tillsonburg.

Two more relief ships were sunk
by the Teutons.

British troops are again within a
short distance of Jerusalem.

Sir Francis Barnard, editor of
Punch for many years, is dead.

Turkey has severed diplomatic relations
with the United States.

A conference of the Premiers of
Britain, France, and Italy was held
in Savoy.

United States Senators, discussing
conscription, praised Canada's part
in the war.

The Bishop of Niagara dedicated a
new church at Port Colborne, to
cost \$30,000.

Every available man is needed on
the farm, according to a statement
issued by the War Production Committee.

ATTACK IS REI

British Take Imports
tions and Many Pri

Material Advance Made o
Towards Douai, an
Haig's Forces Have
Gavrelle as Well as
the Line That We
Held by Foe.

LONDON, April 24.—I
by three days of fine w
British again made a gen
on a front of about 12,00
the Arras sector, the fro
from near Gavrelle, nor
Scarpe, to Fontaine-les-C
the River Sensee. How c
success has been it is im
say, but they succeeded
many prisoners, apparent
than 2,000, and some gu

The attack was not
scale or delivered with s
as one of our great blows
9, because there is not
us any such continuous
the old German firing lin
extreme left the southern
strong line runs northwa
Oppy. On the extreme
are up against the end
denburg line, where
north-west from Queant.
those extremes there is
ous trench system, but
country is dotted everyw
isolated posts and shor
trenches.

The British have alread
a third of the way betw
and Douai, and the remai
distance is over fairly le
Between them and thei
there is said to be but on
German defence, the sup
Hindenburg line which
Queant, south of the Sca
ward to Drocourt, thence
old line at Hill 70, sou
Loos. British pressure
week has been applied or
of this segment, and nov
lery concentration is dire
the middle. British obs
air have declared that t
Drocourt line is not fin
unprovided with dugouts
tion arises as to whethe
burg will make a detern
against it or recede to
Cambrai.

The successful fightin
in Sunday night's Briti
followed naturally upon
of the village of Gonnell
night, and was pressed i
to straighten the line bet
and St. Quentin, which
between the two cities
pronounced salient anywh
of Havrincourt, on both
Peronne-Cambrai road, t
tract of wood about th
square, and within thi
Germans with their mac
had established themselv
North-west of it the I
some time have held th
Hermies. South-east of
took Gouzeaucourt, follo
the capture of Gonnellie
ing to the official repo
night, they have carried
ern portion of Trescault
the base of the angle, b
Germans in possession o
narrow neck of wood wh
toward Havrincourt.

ALL KINDS OF GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS

Some kinds of Granite are very scarce during war time, and we would advise early purchase while the Stock is Large.

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V. KOUBER, - Nananee

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You will get a more satisfactory selection now than you will later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.

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IT PAYS TO VACCINATE.

All government tests prove without doubt that it surely pays every farmer to vaccinate. Fresh vaccine "in sealed tubes" as recommended and used by the government. For sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE LIMITED

TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 3 inch., also chimney brick—Nanabee Brick Yard.

ure at the entry of the United States into the war.

Philip Holt, Junior Judge of Huron county for fifteen years, died at his home in Goderich after several months' illness.

Orders received by the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada to date total \$350,000,000, according to Mr. J. W. Flavell, Chairman.

There are reasons for believing that British, United States, and Canadian authorities are negotiating for the purchase of the entire wheat crop of 1917 for the Allies at a fixed price.

Officers of the 91st Battalion have delivered to three trustees in St. Thomas \$2,577.30 surplus from regimental and canteen funds to be used to assist any men of the battalion needing help after the war.

Mrs. Joseph Marabito was shot and almost instantly killed at Niagara Falls, Ont., by her husband, who also wounded Hector Fiorentino, Secretary of the Italian Consul, and subsequently escaped.

All members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who serve at least six months continuously overseas will, by order in Council just passed, receive an honorable discharge, three months' pay and allowances.

FRIDAY.

The Parliamentary session was resumed.

The Germans in Brazil are reported to have risen in revolt.

More strong positions on the Julian front were taken by the Italians.

Mr. Frank Somers, of Toronto, a veteran Orangeman, died in his 84th year.

In two weeks ending 18th inst., enlistments in Canada numbered 3,329.

Fifteen tractors will be put into service next week in the production movement.

Mr. Thomas Robertson, of Toronto, a veteran candy manufacturer, died in his 79th year.

The British House of Commons will next week in secret discuss the Greek and other situations.

John H. Rose, an engineer on the M.C.R., was fatally injured in a peculiar accident at Hawtreys.

Brantford Water Commission decided to purchase a mechanical device to purify the water supply.

The Government has authorized the establishment of grain sample markets at the chief western points.

Mr. J. D. Allan told the Empire Club that Canada could copy Russia in agriculture and many other things.

London bakers raised the price of bread again, making the 12-ounce loaf six cents, and the 24-ounce loaf twelve cents.

Mr. A. F. MacLaren, the cheese king of Canada and former M. P. for North Perth, died at the General Hospital, Toronto.

The Canadian railways are about

to ask the Board of Railway Commissioners to permit them to increase their freight and passenger rates 15 per cent.

Royal Commissioners are to be appointed in British Columbia to investigate the Prince George election, and Mr. J. S. Cowper's charge regarding a campaign contribution by the C. N. R.

SATURDAY.

Labor available for arms exceeds the demand at the present time.

The United States Government is likely to fix the price of foodstuffs.

Charles Knight, a farmer, was instantly killed by a train near Lyn.

Every available man is needed on the farm, according to a statement issued by the War Production Committee.

Major Walter E. Curry of Toronto, whose death in action was reported last week, was the last man out of St. Julien.

Prof. Riethdorf, who has enlisted as a private, was applauded when he spoke in Trinity Methodist church, Toronto.

The five border municipalities, with 38,000 residents, contributed \$393,000 to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds.

Harry Dixon, a C. P. R. brakeman, Toronto, died from injuries sustained by slipping from the running board of an engine.

Notable gatherings in St. Paul's Anglican Church and Massey Hall, Toronto, marked the observance of St. Julien Day.

TUESDAY.

Ed. Vinton, vaudeville performer, dropped dead in a theatre in Detroit.

The price of bread in the City of Toronto advanced one cent per loaf.

The Government of Nova Scotia has delayed the giving of votes to women in that Province.

The Toronto Canadian Club showed a surplus for the year of \$1,115.73, being the largest in the club's history.

Les Darcy, known in Canada as the Australian boxer, who was a slacker, has enlisted in the American aviation corps.

W. E. Raney, K.C., of Toronto, renewed his attack on race-track gambling, which he denounces as an enormous trust.

Pickering College at Newmarket has been acquired by the Military Hospitals Commission, and will be used as a home for returned soldiers.

The former residence of the late Mrs. Massey Treble, on Jarvis street, Toronto, will be used as a home for incurable returned soldiers. It is believed that forty beds will suffice for all Canada.

In accordance with an agreement entered into with the British Minister, the Argentine Government has authorized the exportation of 180,000 tons of wheat and 20,000 tons of flour to England on condition that 200,000 tons of wheat from the Canadian harvest shall be returned to Argentina in July.

Last October Pte. T. Gagne, of the 167th Battalion, was found dead at the foot of a 300-foot cliff at Levis, with a fractured skull. Foul play was then suspected, but a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The body has been exhumed at St. Joseph, Chicoutimi, and the skull sent to Ottawa by the military authorities.

The officers of the Belgian Relief Commission authorize the information that another full cargo of Canadian wheat, a gift from the people of Canada, has been shipped to the Commission's headquarters at Rotterdam, for distribution among the destitute civil population of Belgium. The value of the cargo is estimated at \$312,235, and is the seventh complete cargo of wheat sent to Belgium by the people of Canada.

the base of the angle, lea Germans in possession only narrow neck of wood which toward Havrincourt.

Around Lens also the st becoming more bitter, but favor of the British troops west and west of the city St. British bored in, capturing and machine guns. Three attacks launched by the only caused Haig's men slightly in their progress. noon the engagement had to the south-west of Loos more ground was gained. tory taken east of Fampou middle of the Arras sector, night, has been consolidated the French front, every counter-attack has failed.

TROUBLE IN SWEI

Crowd in Hunger Democ Talks "Revolution."

COPENHAGEN, April 6.—According to the Stockholm correspondent of The Politiken, a hunger demonstration before the Riksdag building in the capital was markedly revolutionary in character, members of it interrupting the speeches of officials who tried to calm the cries of "Republic!" and "Revolution!" The first fruits of the demonstration were the voting on evening by the lower House credit of 115,000,000 kronor (\$29,900) for the purchase supplies.

The demonstrators tried to force an entrance into the parliament building, but were three Socialist members, who led them to stay outside. Branting, the leader of the lower House, would them in a few minutes.

Mr. Branting, who now was greeted with loud cheers said that the declaration Premier Swartz was satisfied that with the abolition of the liberations on the food policy had now been assured, with the government acting in collaboration with Britain concluded, would not be hopeless. The in the House and this demonstration has proved that there were in earnest. Democracy gained a victory when Hjalmar withdrew from the Premier and this victory would be by others. Finally Mr. proposed cheers for a new in which the people should rule in their own house.

The Aviation Department Imperial Munitions Board hundred men already employed the construction of Camp near Deseronto.

War on Rats in India

In India the unions have been to look after the group church, to beautify the group where their comrades are sleeping, to care for the families out of their own scanty In the time of the great plague called "rat-tail" committee formed, composed largely of the societies, whose duty was to kill as many rats as possible they carry the infection from house, and to produce, of their faithfulness to their tails of the rats that they had

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

K IS RENEWED

ake Important Posi-
nd Many Prisoners.

advance Made on the Way
s Douai, and General
Forces Have Occupied
e as Well as Sections of
e That Were Strongly
Foe.

7, April 24.—Encouraged
lays of fine weather, the
in made a general attack
of about 12,000 yards in
sector, the front reaching
Gavrelle, north of the
Fontaine-les-Croisilles, on
sensee. How complete our
been it is impossible to
hey succeeded in taking
oners, apparently not less
and some guns.
ck was not on such a
delivered with such weight
our great blows like April
there is not confronting
h continuous objective as
rman firing line. On the
ft the southern end of a
runs northwards through
the extreme right they
ainst the end of the Hin-
line, where it projects
from Queant. Between
emes there is no continu-
system, but the rolling
dotted everywhere with
osts and short bits of

ish have already advanced
the way between Arras
and the remainder of the
over fairly level ground.
hem and their objective
id to be but one system of
efence, the supplementary
g line which runs from
uth of the Scarpe, north-
court, thence joining the
Hill 70, south-east of
tish pressure in the last
been applied on both ends
ment, and now the artill-
ration is directed against
British observers in the
eclared that the Queant-
ine is not finished and is
l with dugouts. The ques-
as to whether Hinden-
make a determined stand
or recede to Douai and

uccessful fighting reported
night's British bulletin
aturally upon the capture
age of Gonnelleu Friday
was pressed in the effort
en the line between Arras
entin, which now swings
e two cities without a
salient anywhere. South
ourt, on both sides of the
ambrai road, there is a
ood about three miles
nd within this cover the
vith their machine guns
ished themselves strongly.
of it the British for
have held the town of
South-east of it they first
eacourt, following with
e of Gonnelleu. Accord-
official report Sunday
r have carried the south-
n of Trescault village, at
f the angle, leaving the
n possession only of that
ck of wood which runs up
wincourt.

FIRST LOAN TO BRITAIN.

Will Receive First Advance Made by
United States.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The
first American loan to the allied
nations will go to Great Britain.

The amount and other details
probably will be made public by Se-
cretary McAdoo within a few days.

Whatever the sum, the amount
will be available out of the proceeds
of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue
soon to be offered to the public, of
which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned
to the Allies.

Announcement to this effect was
made Monday night at the Treasury
Department after a day crowded with
conferences between Secretary Mc-
Adoo and Federal Reserve Board officials
and American bankers and bond
dealers and official representa-
tives of Great Britain and France.

On behalf of Great Britain, it is
expected, Lord Cunliffe, governor of
the Bank of England, will place be-
fore Secretary McAdoo details as to
her most pressing financial problems.

As soon as a definite idea is ob-
tained of the needs of the chief En-
tente Governments the tentative
programme will be placed before
President Wilson and the Cabinet for
approval, probably by Tuesday of
next week.

In reaching the decision to make
the first loan to Great Britain, officials
have been influenced by the knowl-
edge that Great Britain, as
banker for the Allies prior to Amer-
ica's entrance into the war, has
met the heaviest financial strain im-
posed upon any of the Entente Gov-
ernments.

In making the loan the United
States will accept British bonds bear-
ing 3½ per cent. interest as secu-
rity. These bonds will be deposited
in the Treasury here and the interest
payments made upon them—at a rate
considerably lower than that which
Great Britain has had to pay for re-
cent borrowings—will balance the
payments made by the United States
to holders of the American bonds.

A similar course will be followed
in making loans to other allied
nations.

ARE NEARING SAMARA.

General Maude is Attacking Last
Turkish Position.

LONDON, April 24.—The War Of-
fice reports on Mesopotamian opera-
tions: "During Saturday night the
enemy evacuated the remainder of
the Istabilat position, ten miles be-
low Samara, portions of which we
had stormed and consolidated on the
previous day. At daybreak Sunday
our troops pressed on in pursuit,
capturing some prisoners and one 5.9
howitzer.

"The enemy was found occupying
another position on the right bank
of the Tigris, about six miles farther
toward Samara, and at seven o'clock
Sunday evening, when Gen. Maude's
telegram was despatched, this posi-
tion was being attacked.

"As a result of an air fight on
Sunday a new Halberstadt aeroplane
was brought down. The pilot, who
was the enemy's flying corps com-
mander, was killed. The machine
fell into our hands."

British "Zeppelin" Lost.

LONDON, April 24.—A British
airship on patrol duty is believed to

ACTED LIKE COWARDS

German Prisoners Gave Exhibi-
tion of Craven Spirit.

Two Hospital Ships Were Torpedoed
by the Pirates, and the Prussians
Who Were Aboard Made Wild
Rush for Lifeboats—The Pluck
of British Wounded Provided
Striking Contrast.

LONDON, April 24.—The British
hospital ships Donegal and Lan-
franc, with many wounded aboard,
have been torpedoed without warn-
ing. They were sunk on April 17.

Of those on the Donegal twenty-
nine wounded men and twelve of the
crew are missing. The Lanfranc car-
ried German wounded as well as
British. Of those aboard nineteen
British and fifteen Germans are be-
lieved to have perished.

The story of the sinking of the
hospital ship Lanfranc will rank with
the undying histories of the Birken-
head and Tyndareus, according to a
British officer. The British soldiers
stood at attention while the ship was
sinking beneath them. Their
conduct was in marked contrast to
that of the Prussian Guardsmen
aboard, who, in the moment of dan-
ger, rushed for the lifeboats.

"The Lanfranc was attacked by a
submarine about 7.30 o'clock Tues-
day evening," said the officer. "The
crash shook the liner violently, the
explosion sending splinters of wood
and glass flying in all directions.
Within a few minutes the engines
stopped and the vessel seemed to be
sinking rapidly, but to our surprise
she steadied herself, and after a
while remained motionless. We had
aboard prisoners of the Prussian
Guard and many British wounded,
including some serious cases.

"The moment the torpedo struck
the Prussians made a mad rush for
the lifeboats. When they were or-
dered to await their turn many
showed cowardice by dropping on
their knees and imploring pity.

"The crew and staff went to their
posts. The stretcher cases were low-
ered first to the boats. Meanwhile,
in response to distress calls, many
vessels came hurrying to our assist-
ance. Even while wounded and
helpless Tommies lay unaided in
their cots, the cowardly prisoners
made another attempt and managed
to crowd into a lifeboat, which, how-
ever, toppled over directly it was
lowered. Then they fought with
each other to reach another boat
containing some gravely wounded.

"I shall never forget the behavior
of our own lads. They tried to stand
at attention, crippled as they were,
while the graver cases were being
looked after. The crew and staff re-
mained at their posts until the last
man was taken off. Some doffed
their garments and threw them to
those in the lifeboats wanting warm
clothing, and in the midst of the dis-
tress and tragedy our men were able
to strike up some popular ditties."

Sunday the Secretary of the Ad-
miralty issued the following state-
ment:

"On the evening of April 17 the
steamships Donegal and Lanfranc,
while transporting wounded to Brit-
ish ports were torpedoed without
warning. The Donegal carried
slightly wounded cases—all British.
Of these twenty-nine men, as well as

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 24.—The Board
of Trade official market quotations
for yesterday:

Manitoba Wheat (Track, Bay Ports).
No. 1 northern, \$2.61.
No. 2 northern, \$2.56½.
No. 3 northern, \$2.51½.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.39.
Manitoba Oats (All Rail, Delivered).
No. 2 C.W., 79½c.
No. 3 C.W., 78¾c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 78¾c.
No. 1 feed, 77½c.
American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 3 yellow, \$1.51, nominal, subject
to embargo.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Out-
side).

No. 2 white, 73c to 75c, nominal.
No. 3 white, 72c to 74c, nominal.
Ontario Wheat (According to Freight
Outside).

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.40 to \$2.42.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.38 to \$2.40.
Peas (According to Freight Outside).
No. 2—Nominal.

Barley (According to Freight Outside).
Malting—\$1.35 to \$1.37.

Rye (According to Freight Outside).
No. 2—\$1.87 to \$1.89.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).
First patents, in jute bags, \$12.60.

Second patents, in jute bags, \$12.10.
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$11.20.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
Winter, according to sample, \$10.40 to

\$10.50, in bags, track, Toronto.
Millfeed (Car Load, Delivered, Montreal
Freights, Bags Included).

Bran, per ton, \$11.

Shorts, per ton, \$43 to \$44.

Middlings, per ton, \$46 to \$48.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90.

Hay (Track, Toronto).
Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50;

mixed, per ton, \$8.50 to \$11.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Farmers' Market.

Fall wheat—\$2.40 to \$2.42 per bushel.

Goose wheat—\$2.40.

Barley—Malting, nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—According to sample, nominal.

Hay—Timothy, \$13 to \$15 per ton; mix-

ed and clover, \$9 to \$11 per ton.

Straw—Loose, \$8 to \$9 per ton.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Man., April 23.—May wheat
closed ¾c lower, ½c lower for July, and
¼c higher for October. Oats closed ¾c
lower for May and July, and ¼c down for
October. Barley closed 2c lower for May.
The feature of the market was undoubt-
edly the very limited character of the
trade, and the small business in the pit.
Spreads that otherwise would have been
attractive were left severely alone. Cash
wheat showed few changes. The gov-
ernment were buyers to a fair extent,
and most of the buyers who came in af-
ter free wheat was declared were in
the market in a quiet way. There was
not enough demand, however, to make
much change in prices or premiums, and
offerings were light.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—			
May	238½	235½	237½
July	230½	226	230
Oct.	179½	177	179½
Oats—			
May	67½	67½	67½
July	65½	65	65½
Oct.	57½	57½	57½
Flax—			
May			297½
July			299½

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co. report:					Prev.
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	232½	234½	227½	232½	231
July	193	199	195	198½	198½
Sep.	175	176½	173½	175½	176½
Corn—					
May	140	140	136	139½	140½
July	135½	136½	133	135½	136½
Sep.	128½	129½	127½	129	130
Cats—					
May	64½	64½	63½	63½	64½
July	62	62	61½	61½	62½
Sep.	54½	54½	53½	52½	54½
Pork—					
May	36.25	36.57	36.25	36.67	36.55
July	36.40	36.65	36.25	36.67	36.55
Sep.	36.62	36.62	36.62	36.62
Lard—					
May	20.75	20.87	20.75	20.80	20.75
July	20.87	21.12	20.85	21.00	20.95
Sep.	20.97	21.17	20.92	21.07
Ribs—					
May	19.55	19.57	19.52	19.62	19.55

the angle, leaving the possession only of that bit of wood which runs up the rincourt. Lens also the struggle is more bitter, but runs in the British troops. North-east of the city Sunday the ed in, capturing prisoners ie guns. Three counter-unched by the Germans l Haig's men to pause their progress. By after-agement had extended h-west of Loos, where d was gained. The terri-east of Fampoux, in the he Arras sector, Saturday been consolidated. As on h front, every German ack has failed.

BLE IN SWEDEN.

Hunger Demonstration lks "Revolution."

LACEN, April 24.—Ac- the Stockholm corres- e Politiken, Saturday's onstration before the ilding in the Swedish s markedly revolutionary r, members of the crowd g the speeches of the off- ried to calm them with e public!" and "Revolu- e first fruits of the demon- re the voting on Saturday e lower House of a 15,000,000 kroner (about r the purchase of food

onstrators tried at first to ntrance into the Parlia- ing, but were met by list members, who exhort- ay outside, as Mr. e leader of the party in ouse, would speak to ew minutes.

ating, who now appeared, d with loud cheers. He e the declaration made by artz was satisfactory, and e abolition of secret de- on the food policy, which en assured, with the Gov- ting in collaboration with , and with the agreement n concluded, conditions e hopeless. The debate e and this great demon- e proved that the people rnest. Democracy had victory when Hammarsk- ew from the Premiership, ctory would be followed

Finally Mr. Branting heers for a new Sweden, e people should be mas- ir own house.

ation Department of the nitions Board has five en already employed on ction of Camp Mohawk, onto.

on Rats in India.

the unions have commit- k after the grounds of a beautify the graveyards ir comrades and elders e for the famine suffer- their own scanty supplies. e of the great plague, so- -tail" committees were nposed largely of the boys eties, whose duty it was many rats as possible lest the infection from house and to produce, as proof- thfulness to their task, the rats that they had killed.

British "Zeppelin" Lost.

LONDON, April 24.—A British airship on patrol duty is believed to have been lost with all its crew. An official statement issued Monday night says:

"One of his Majesty's airships left on patrol from an east coast air-station Saturday morning and has not returned. Reports received state that an airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover about noon the same day. An aero-plane or seaplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before the occurrence, and it is believed the missing British airship has been destroyed by hostile aircraft. The position given is a considerable distance from the area in which the airship should have been working. It is probable that her engine power had failed and that she drifted a long distance with the wind. An extensive search has been made where the airship fell, and no trace of the crew nor any portion of the ship was found. It must be assumed that all the crew were lost."

Disease Among Canadians.

LONDON, April 24.—In course of discussion on the Venereal Disease Bill in the Commons Monday night, Captain Guest, urging the inadequacy of the present measures, dealt with disease among the troops, and said:

"Canadians who come 3,000 or 4,000 miles in most cases are entirely lost when they arrive in this new country. Certainly they are lost in London, and very often in camp. They are much more liable to temptation thrown in their way, but when you give figures such as this, namely, that in one camp in sixteen months there were 7,000 cases, it seems to me it is about time we recognize definitely the magnitude of the evil. I do not know what has happened to them. I imagine a large number have gone back to Canada, and have not been able to play the part which they had hoped to play when they set out."

Captured 100 Germans.

LONDON, April 24.—Four British soldiers at Arras crossed No Man's Land and entered a German trench. They found a swarm of Germans huddled together. The corporal ordered them to hold up their hands or be bombed instantly. The Germans surrendered, and then the corporal ordered them to advance in threes and pile their arms and march toward the British trenches.

In this manner a hundred privates and four officers were marched out as prisoners. They did not know until it was all over that they had been captured by four men.

The French artillery is reported to have made the tremendous record of firing 12,000,000 in eight days.

ish transports were torpedoed without warning. The Donegal carried slightly wounded cases—all British. Of these twenty-nine men, as well as twelve of the crew, are missing and are presumed to have been drowned. The Lanfranc, in addition to 234 wounded British officers and men, carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of fifty-two and a crew of 123.

"One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners were rescued by British patrol vessels at the imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed.

"Owing to the German practise of sinking hospital ships at sight, and to the fact that distinctive marking and lighting of such vessels render them more conspicuous targets for German submarines, it has become no longer possible to distinguish our hospital ships in the customary manner. One of these two ships, therefore, though carrying wounded, was not in any way outwardly distinguished as a hospital ship. The distinctive markings of the other had not yet been removed. Both were provided with an escort for protection.

"The illegal and inhuman submarine warfare which Germany has waged upon merchant shipping has for some time been openly adopted against hospital ships flying the Red Cross flag. This culmination of savagery has brought the world face to face with a situation that is without parallel in civilized warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law nor in the most brutal creed of necessity."

Jap Government Wins.

TOKIO, April 24.—More complete returns in the Parliamentary elections confirm the earlier report that the Government was victorious. The House of Representatives consists of 381 members, and with the returns from several Prefectures missing, the result is estimated as follows: Government, 217 seats; Opposition, 164.

Britain to Control Mills.

LONDON, April 24.—Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, Sunday issued an order for the taking over of all flour mills in the United Kingdom on April 30 by his department. It is presumed that the mills will continue to be operated by their present owners under the supervision of the Food Controller.

33,000 Prisoners Taken.

PARIS, April 24.—An official report Saturday night read: "From April 8 to April 20 the number of German prisoners taken by the Franco-British troops exceeded 33,000; the number of cannon captured in the same period was 330."

Exceptional Circumstances.

The sympathetic prison visitor went from cell to cell interviewing the inmates. To one penitent-looking individual she put the usual question: "What brought you here?"

"Borrowing money, lady?" was the reply.

"But, good gracious!" she exclaimed, "they don't put people in prison for borrowing money?"

"Not ordinarily," said the man, "but I had to knock a man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."—Exchange.

Lara—	20.75	20.87	20.85	20.80	20.75
May	20.87	21.12	20.85	21.00	20.95
July	20.87	21.12	20.85	21.00	20.95
Sep.	20.97	21.17	20.92	21.07
Ribs—					
May	19.55	19.57	19.52	19.52	19.55
July	19.70	19.85	19.65	19.75	19.80
Sep.	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, April 24.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards yesterday consisted of 115 cars—2,266 cattle, 157 calves, 867 hogs, and 34 sheep and lambs.

Heavy steers—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12; good, \$11 to \$11.25.

Butcher steers and heifers—Choice, \$11.25 to \$11.50; good, \$10.75 to \$11; medium, \$10 to \$10.50; common, \$9 to \$9.75.

Cows—Choice, \$9.50 to \$10; good, \$9 to \$9.25; medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8.

Canners and cutters—\$5.50 to \$6.25.

Bulls—Choice, \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$7 to \$7.50.

Stockers and feeders—Best, \$9.50 to \$10; medium, \$8.50 to \$9; common, \$6.75 to \$8.25; grass cows, \$6.75 to \$8.15.

Milkers and springers—Best, \$90 to \$115; medium, \$65 to \$85; common, \$50 to \$60.

Lambs—Spring lambs, \$7 to \$14 each; yearling lambs, choice, 14c to 16½c lb.; culls, 9c to 12c lb.

Sheep—Light, 11c to 14c lb.; heavy, 8½c to 9½c lb.

Calves—Choice, 11c to 13½c lb.; medium, 8c to 10c lb.; common, 6c to 8½c lb.; heavy, fat, 7c to 9½c lb.

Hogs—Fed and watered, \$16.50; weighed off cars, \$16.75.

Less \$2 to \$2.50 off sows, \$4 to \$6 off stags, \$1 off light hogs, and \$2 off thin feeder pigs, and half of one per cent, government condemnation loss.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 4400; slow; shipping steers, \$9.25 to \$12.50; butchers, \$11.25; heifers, \$7 to \$10.75; cows, \$5.25 to \$10; bulls, \$6.50 to \$10; stockers and feeders, \$7 to \$9; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, \$50 to \$115.

Veals—Receipts, 2200; slow, \$5 to \$12.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000; active and lower; heavy, \$16.25 to \$16.35; mixed, \$15.85 to \$16.10; Yorkers, \$15.85 to \$16; light Yorkers, \$14.50 to \$15; pigs, \$13.75 to \$14; rough, \$14 to \$14.25; stags, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000; slow and lower; lambs, \$3 to \$16; clipped lambs, \$9 to \$12.75; yearlings, \$9 to \$11.50; wethers, \$11.25 to \$11.50; ewes, \$5.50 to \$11; mixed sheep, \$11 to \$11.25.

Turkey Severs Relations.

LONDON, April 24.—The Turkish Government on Friday evening officially informed the American Embassy that diplomatic relations with the United States had been broken off, according to a Berlin despatch forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam.

An Amsterdam despatch says: "A Constantinople telegram sent via Berlin states that owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States, which heretofore had protected enemy nationals, Holland has assumed, protection of Russian, British, and French interests, while Spain will look after Italian, Roumanian, and Montenegrin, and Sweden will protect American and Serbian nationals."

Not Like Ireland.

Australia has 100 species of snakes, three-fourths of them venomous. The big pythons and rock-snakes are harmless, but as one travels from the tropics southward the dangerous varieties increase in numbers, and in Tasmania all are venomous, though only five are really deadly, and, fortunately, these are rarely seen. The continent is also abundantly supplied with lizards. Three hundred and ninety species are recorded, and they may be seen not only in woods and prairies and deserts, in the water, among rocks, and in trees, but also in the less frequented city streets.

How's This P

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Sir Adam Beck

a Man With Ideas

NOT a "busy man"—that, after all is ordinary, understandable, human. Most men who are worth while are busy men. That's what makes them worth while. But a living dynamo, ceaseless in activity, limitless in energy, gripping, indomitable, inspiring—such is Adam Beck. The "Sir" seems out of place. Knight-hoods clutter wealth, position, special interests, politics, and amiable mediocrity. Adam Beck is no show performer. He is all Man, real red-blooded, much-alive man. He is the property of the ordinary, everyday common folk. His motto is "pro bono publico."

There is nothing ordinary about Adam Beck. Because he is human he is unusual. He has wealth and position—yet none is closer to the masses. He is devoted to "the sport of Kings," breeds fine horses, shows them, and even rides and races them—but no wild-eyed Socialist rises to denounce him as a time-wasting aristocrat. He calls himself a Conservative—but Canadian public life has still to produce a more ruthless Radical.

He has a personality. People take a second look at him. His sound, well-knit, athletic figure is surmounted by a strong face. About the corners of the eyes are the crow's feet of laughter. His lips are tight pressed, as are those of every man of action, but there is an upward turn at the corners. They are very ready to break into a smile, but they can straighten with irrevocable and relentless decision when there is call to fight "with his back to the wall."

Beck's bigness—the mysterious magnetic quality about the man—goes deeper than mere attractive individuality. It rests, in the final analysis, on fundamentals. His convictions are himself. Years ago, early in life. He formed his own philosophy of public service. He determined for himself that humanity was more important to the State than property. The welfare of those whom Lincoln described as the "common people" loomed larger in his eyes than the smug, profit-accumulating complaisance of the Big Interests, dominated as well as spelled with the capital "I." He is a manufacturer, and he turned his factories into profit-sharing-with-the-employees concerns. He threw himself into municipal service. He launched projects for pure drinking water and fought the white plague by establishing sanitariums. Once, twice, thrice he was chosen Mayor of his home city of London. Then the people sent him to the Legislature.

Here came his greatest work. He was never a conventionalist. He was a born trail-blazer. During the latter part of his municipal experience he had associated himself with an embryo movement to secure Niagara power for the people. One morning, shortly after he had been made a member of the first Whitney Cabinet he strode into the Press Room at the Provincial Parliament Buildings and invited the newspapermen to come to his room and confer with

by its reflex action to education generally. A backward glance at the close of the year by the various provincial authorities has confirmed them in their determination to foster not only the school garden, but the school fair in the coming summer.

What is being done in these directions in Saskatchewan, for instance, as shown by the Public Service Bulletin for January, gives a good idea of the general movement throughout the West. Therein it is stated that probably no movement in recent years has been so revolutionary in its result as the school garden. "Perhaps by reason of the chase for the almighty dollar or possibly by reason of the lack of opportunity, the boy and girl in Saskatchewan have not in the past few years been given the attention which might reasonably have been expected. The year 1916, however, will be looked back upon as the year in which the boy and girl came into their own. The school fair has demonstrated beyond all doubt its value and the movement is growing at a rapid rate."

The Provincial Department of Education has undertaken the general direction of the movement, and during the past year a definite attempt was made to guide the work already begun as well as to organize new centres of activity. By arrangement with the Provincial Department of Agriculture a supply of seeds for school gardens was obtained through which schools were able to purchase their requirements. No material was supplied free of charge, but over 250 schools took advantage of this offer. For purposes of administration the province is divided into two sections, north and south. A simple form of organization, known as the Rural Education Association, was formed in many districts, consisting of the teachers and representatives from each school and all persons interested in the work.

The typical school fair has a very wide range of specialties. In one described, seven different classes were organized: Vegetables, flowers, grains, household science, manual training, ordinary school work and contest and club work. In the household science class were exhibitions of bread and biscuit-making, preserving and canning, butter-making, and plain sewing, mending, darning, and hemming; while in the manual training section were included such articles as milking stools and chicken crates. No school fair was complete without the inclusion of sports and games.

A good idea of the interest taken in school fairs in the west may be obtained from the following approximate figures:

Number of fairs held: North, 33; south, 51; total 84 (double the number in 1915); number of children taking part: north 2,000, south 8,000, total 10,000; number of entries: north 10,000, south 30,000, total 40,000; attendance: north 5,000, south 14,000, total 19,000; number of schools represented: north 200, south 350, total 550. Twenty-five fairs were under the auspices of rural education associations.

Wrote Startling Book.

Although Madame Turczynowicz, whose book of personal observations on the war in Poland is being much discussed just now, is spoken of as an American she is only such by adoption. Miss Laura Blackstone was born near Toronto, in Georgetown, but while still quite young was taken to New York where she studied

The public opinion by which the problem of democracy in the Empire will be solved is now being formed, not so much by press or platform or pulpit as by the letters from the boys at the firing-line or on their way there. Hundreds of thousands of these letters are penetrating every community of the country, giving first-hand impressions of Canadian boys on coming in contact with the old-world civilizations; and something is happening that is entirely in accord with the genius of the Canadian people. We are having a great force developed which is entirely leaderless; nobody could have planned it; no one foresaw it; but we are having at the present moment a democratic conference regarding the affairs of the Empire. Our boys are meeting their fellows in the old-world, and the impressions they receive they transmit to us, with the result that public opinion is forming rapidly and becoming very coherent. While we are all interested in the Imperial Conference, and look for the accomplishment of great things from it, it is well to remember that the public opinion by which the men of that conference must stand or fall is now being formed by the democratic conference of the boys at the front. The speaker told of buying the old farm on which he had been raised, and finding among the documents an old parchment with the king's seal, and the description which for the first time since the creation of the world set out the metes and bounds of the lot of land which his own father had cleared. It made him feel as though he had received the deed directly from the hand of God. He told with fine touches of pathos and humor, how Neil McAlpine had saved the Talbot settlement in Western Ontario by refusing to sell his precious store of wheat, the whole 3,000 bushels of which were given to the settlers in time of stress on the basis of bushel for bushel, to be returned from next harvest. McAlpine, as described by an Irish Catholic who profited by his loyalty and goodness, was "a Presbyterian on Sundays, but a good neighbor all the rest of the time." McAlpine, said the speaker, was a true Empire-builder, helping his neighbors in time of need; and this will be the spirit of Empire after the war. The speaker thought the inner history of Canada had never been written, for thousands of men like McAlpine were never mentioned in histories.

MANITOBA'S MINES.

Province Possesses Much Mineral Wealth to Be Developed.

Manitoba is known to the outside world only as a grain producer, but it has much mineral wealth, which means potential industrial importance if the vast lignite bed of the Canadian West can be commercially exploited.

"There is no doubt that Manitoba is getting into the mining field," says Prof. R. C. Wallace, of the Department of Geology of the University of Manitoba, "but we cannot tell much about it in figures yet."

Prof. Wallace investigated Manitoba's mineral resources for the Provincial Public Utilities Commission. Discussing the result of this investigation Prof. Wallace said:

"Our actual production thus far is almost entirely in non-metallic minerals, aggregating \$2,500,000 to

WORKED IN OIL

CANADIANS HELPED TO ROUMANIA'S WEA

Were Present When the invaders Swept Over it and Helped in the Destruction of the Oil Fields Which Anxious to Capture a

A FEW weeks ago Lloyd George, Great Britain, that a British

sent into Roumania for the purpose of destroying the wells and of the oil fields of that country reported the annihilation of oil to the value of one and fifty millions of dollars. The effort was made to leave a chaos in such a chaos that an invader would find it impossible to repair the damage before he was expelled beyond the frontier.

This report excited only a general interest—for Canadian days of huge destruction. Attention was more sharply attracted by a news item which stated that drillers from the county of Ontario in the Province of Ontario assisted in the work of demining.

The late Geo. Normand, killed in Townshipp, Lambton entered Wallachia as the first Canadian drilling expert. From the present Roumanian seldom been without a request from Ontario's own Petro-Canada immediately surrenders Chief among these "knights of the pole and bit" may be Messrs. Lambert, Lambrooks and Drader. The Roumanian is reported to have large personal interests in Roumanian field and was on his way to wealth when the Roumanians overwhelmed him, as it has overwhelmed many British subjects in Roumanian Europe which the Roumanians like his ancient prototype ruthlessly devastated. At the time Mr. Drader's fate was uncertain, but it is supposed that he is a prisoner in a Teutonic camp somewhere in Austria.

But Canadian influence in the development of Roumanian oil industry is not confined to the employment of expert operators for the pioneer driller, C. Mandy, arrived in Roumanian Canadian system of drilling introduced from Galicia. Roumanian wells are, for the most part, comparatively shallow, found at depths varying from a few feet to 1,200 feet. For the most part they are found to be more precious than cables, the metal (of American origin) now universally employed where great depths are reached. The pole system (or at least was more generally employed) in the Canadian Petroleum and Oil Springs known the world over as the Canadian system." This Canadian is still most generally for Roumanian fields, but years ago another system was introduced where, instead of the use of clay was encountered. The method is known as the "cable system" and consists in

member of the first Whitney Cabinet he strode into the Press Room at the Provincial Parliament Buildings and invited the newspapermen to come to his room and confer with him. At that "conference" he did most of the talking. He had dreamed a dream, and with burning earnestness he talked for nearly an hour. When he finished, the Hydro-electric system, almost as it is known today, had been painted in prophetic picture. While the newspapermen were still sitting silent, awed by what appeared then to be the daring and the immensity of the project, Adam Beck rose.

"That," he commented briefly, "is the project I propose to lay before the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. It will go through. It is a people's project; there is no party politics in it. I want the counsel, criticism, and co-operation of the press." It was perhaps the first occasion when a Minister of the Crown appeared directly to the press even before taking his plans into the Council chamber.

The story of how that dream has been realized is recent history. There were times of up-hill tugging; there were disappointments and discouragements; there were occasions when the man had to "fight with his back to the wall." But the man and his work triumphed; the dream came true; the vision became reality.

Three qualities have stood him in good stead. He is thorough; he is practical; he is enthusiastic. If Adam Beck were appointed a commissioner to investigate microbes, he would find out more practical things about germs than a professor of bacteriology. Then he would give leadership to a health campaign that would hum. His campaigns are cyclonic. His energy is dynamic. He dashes from meeting to meeting, imparting his fire to each audience, sometimes five and six in a night. He is patient and painstaking with honest doubt, but ruthless and relentless toward organized opposition. Back of his earnest advocacy he has two big advantages—he has "made good," and the people believe him to be "straight."

Just how much of his public success is justly attributable to the loyal and charming lady who presides over his home and the little daughter who is his almost constant companion on occasions when "father is free" cannot be told; but those who know how eagerly Sir Adam heads for his home whenever opportunity comes, and how buoyantly reinvigorated he returns to public service, attribute much to the inspiration of the hours at "Headley." For Sir Adam is a "home man."—The Globe.

Page Sir Galahad.

She—"Can a man tell when a woman loves him?" He—"He can, but he ought not to."

HOLDING SCHOOL FAIRS.

The Movement Has Been Growing Steadily in the West.

Closely connected with the subject of School Gardens is the subject of school fairs. In fact the latter seems to be the natural corollary of the former, for if there is to be development in the one, there must be the means of comparison and the stimulus of competition which the other seems best fitted to supply. Thus it has proved in several provinces of Western Canada, and the result of this sequence has been found to be helpful not only to agriculture, but

an American she is only such by adoption. Miss Laura Blackstone was born near Toronto, in Georgetown, but while still quite young was taken to New York where she studied music for many years. After completing her studies in the United States, Miss Blackstone continued under English masters and became as well known in English as she was in American musical circles. Through illness she lost her voice, and it was while traveling through France and Germany in an endeavor to recuperate that she met the Polish nobleman who was to persuade her to leave the career she had chosen for herself and to share his.

Madame Turczynowicz's husband held under the Russian Government a position, similar to that of our Minister of Agriculture, over two Provinces. Before the two little boys, that are spoken of in the book, were born, he held the position of Professor in Cracow University, but as letters patent to the nobility had to be taken out for the boys they moved to Suwalki.

Despite the ill-fortune that dogged the steps of the little family, their troubles were not over when they reached the United States for the boys developed diphtheria and were for some time under quarantine. There has been some talk of Madame Turczynowicz lecturing on general conditions in Poland and the work of the Red Cross, but that is for the present out of the question. Not until the war is over can the family be reunited. There is no doubt a price upon the head of one who would write such a book as "When the Prussians Came to Poland," particularly so when the ruse of American citizenship, which was legally correct, brought her out.

Barnardo Boys in Army.

G. Bogue Smart, inspector of British Immigration to Canada, writing to the honorary director of Barnardo's Homes, says: "The conduct of your boys in Canada in this national crisis is wonderful. Just consider these young fellows, at one time almost forgotten, coming forward voluntarily, leaving comfortable homes and good and profitable situations, to the number of over four thousand, to answer the call of King and country!"

A POET-FARMER SPEAKS.

Peter McArthur Has Unique Views on Empire Building.

Mr. Peter McArthur, the Canadian farmer-poet and litterateur, who in his newspaper sketches and his books such as his recent work, "In Pastures Green," sings the praises of country life, and sounds the slogan, "Back to the Land," recently addressed the Empire Club in Toronto. He claimed some authority to deal with topics of Empire, for, as he humorously said, he had had a unique experience in the study of Empire problems, have been "dead broke" in all the great centres of Anglo-Saxon civilization. This had given him the unusual opportunity of studying imperial problems from the bottom up, instead of the usual way, from the top down, with a return ticket in your pocket. The difference was shown in Kipling's poem—

The toad beneath the harrow knows Exactly where the tooth-point goes.

The speaker had felt a good many of the tooth-points. In the ordinary way of travel the opposite attitude was true, as shown by Kipling—

The butterfly beside the road Preaches contentment to that toad.

sion. Discussing the result of this investigation Prof. Wallace said:

"Our actual production thus far is almost entirely in non-metallic minerals, aggregating \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 a year. Clay products come first, then gypsum. We have enough gypsum to supply the Canadian West for one hundred years. Gypsum is a finishing product for buildings, and building has been paralyzed by the war. The gypsum lands are around Gypsumville in north-west Manitoba, owned by private Canadian capital.

"As for metals, I believe that Northern Manitoba will develop some such surprises as Northern Ontario did. The topography and geology are similar in the two sections. There is not much reason to assume mineral resources in the two other Prairie Provinces, except coal, in which they abound.

"Only two-fifths of Manitoba is agricultural land. The other three-fifths has to depend on minerals, timber, and fisheries. Manitoba's north country, which has the minerals, is new. During the last eighteen months some deposits of mixed sulphide have been discovered north of the Pas, on the Hudson Bay Railway, and an American company has just begun to export it—the Tonopah Co. of Nevada, which is shipping some very high-grade ore to the smelter at Trail, B.C.

"These ores contain copper, lead, and zinc, with values in gold and silver, which are smelted into matte. The Tonopah Co. ships the ore. In the case of the big area the copper values are low, but the gold values reasonably high.

"All natural resources of the Prairie Provinces remain in the hands of the Dominion, including the land, except what was granted to the Canadian Pacific and what the Hudson Bay Co. retained.

"The fuel question is and will be the difficult question for Winnipeg and our West, this side of Eastern Saskatchewan, which has a fairly large field of lignite. Manitoba has some, too, but it is very low grade. Manitoba's deposits are estimated at only 160,000,000 tons, whereas Alberta has a much greater coal area than Saskatchewan, or about one-thirteenth of the coal supply of the world, and has been producing 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons a year.

"Winnipeg and its near territory get their coal from Pennsylvania. What we want is a method of briquetting our soft coals, so that they can be carried economically. We have so much cheap electrical power that if we can extensively substitute it for coal and also utilize western coals our industrial future will be assured.

"Our power is very cheap—three cents per kilowatt hour for domestic use and about one-half as much for industrial use. Water powers are located very conveniently for this city."

Prof. Wallace believes that Alberta has a large amount of oil, although the Calgary oil boom proved a "fake," which cost Canadians dearly.

years ago another system produced where, instead of oil or clay was encountered, method is known as the "system" and consists in forcing the bore by hydraulic pressure.

Thirty-eight miles north-west, at the entrance to of Prahova, stands the Ploiesti. The district of one of the largest oil areas of Wallachia, and city of Ploiesti is the refinery of the whole territory, the refineries are established elsewhere and other places. From radiate pipe lines in all directions gather the ceaseless streams of the black "juice" into the great cisterns, whence it issues in different forms, from the gas drives motor cars, to the oils which lubricate engines and our lathes. In Roumanian Government construction of a trunk line across the interior miles of country to the port of Constanza, where would be loaded into tankers to find its way more easily to the markets of the world.

But the ruthless hand of war to tatters the iron from Bushtenari, Campin Moneti to Ploiesti, and the thread which was to bind the outside world. Ontarians helped well in the construction. A thousand now choked with steel and a hundred refineries are of ruins; numberless "rigs" are silent. Drillers from Ton County were present at the birth of the infant industry years ago. They watched its growth to maturity, deep dependence, and they as Britishers did their part in the act of production. But the driller in a field like that of permanent annihilation is a sight to be remembered. Canadians may be called upon when the hour of rehabilitation comes (as it will be), some of them will be among the magicians who will bring back the departed progress and prosperity to the oil field. This country's development is not the activities of commission or low; her humble and of sons are silently laying the foundations of prosperous future whose future historians will write of gold upon the first their grateful annals the Canada.

Record Piling Contract.

The largest piling contract given on the Pacific coast, to the Vancouver Sun, has been awarded by the Canadian Railway to a Vancouver company. The contract is for \$150,000. A large number of piles to be delivered will be long. This gives an idea of the permanency of the decision that is being made by way.

A la Mode.

Willis—"What kind of a four son attending?" Gillis—"Very fashionable those institutions where you the mind without using it."

Bank Clearings Increased.

Canada's bank clearings for 1917, \$57,187,917 last year, as compared with \$7,796,781,250 in 1916.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the

Signature of

Charles H. Ritchie

ED IN OIL WELLS

NS HELPED TO CREATE MANIA'S WEALTH.

sent When the German In-
Swept Over the Country
elped in the Destruction of
Fields Which Huns Were
s to Capture and Operate.

EW weeks ago Rt. Hon. D.
loyd George, Premier of
reat Britain, announced
hat a British commission
Roumania for the purpose
ing the wells and refineries
fields of that country had
be annihilation of property
the value of one hundred
illions of dollars. Every
made to leave the terri-
h a chaos that the Teuton
ould find it impossible to
damage before he could
i beyond the mountains.
ort excited only mild gen-
st—for Canadians live in
ge destruction. Their at-
as more sharply aroused
item which stated that
m the county of Lambton,
vince of Ontario, had as-
e work of demolition.

Geo. Normandy, of Ennis-
vship, Lambton County,
alachia as the first Cana-
ge expert. From that time
he present Roumania has
n without a representative
rio's own Petrolea or the
immediately surrounding it.
ng these "knights of the
bit" may be mentioned
Lambert, McCutcheon,
d Drader. The last men-
reported to have acquired
onal interests in the Rou-
ld and was on the high
ealth when the war over-
dm, as it has overwhelmed
ish subjects in those parts
which the modern Hun,
cient prototype, has so
devastated. For some
Drader's fate has been un-
it is supposed he is now
in a Teuton detention
ewhere in Austria or Hun-

adian influence in the de-
of Roumania's greatest
s not confined to the em-
of expert operators. Be-
ioneer driller, George Nor-
rived in Roumania the
system of drilling had been
from Galicia. The Rou-
lls are, for the most part,
ely shallow, oil being
depths varying from 300
00 feet. For such bores
found to be more effica-
cables, the method of Am-
gin) now universally em-
ere great depths are to be
The pole system originated
it was more generally em-
the Canadian fields at
nd Oil Springs, and is
world over as the "Cana-
n." This Canadian method
st generally found in the
fields, but about ten
another system was intro-
re, instead of rock, sand
is encountered. This last
known as the "waterflush
id consists in flushing out

RURAL SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA.

How Education Prospers in Spite of Hard Climate.

In a recent report of the Depart-
ment of Education of the Province of
Manitoba, Canada, considerable at-
tention is given to the rural school
situation. The prairie provinces of
the Dominion are notable for their
magnificent distances. The rural
schools are frequently very far apart,
and it often becomes quite as diffi-
cult a problem to find teachers as to
assemble pupils in the remoter re-
gions. The work of supervising
schools so separated, in many cases
situated far away from railroads and
good highways, is in itself a task de-
manding not only exceptional fidelity
but endurance.

Yet during the year covered by the
report the rural-school inspector
visited ninety-eight departments
twice, twenty-three departments
three times, and ten departments
four times. Now and then he found
a school closed without notice. He
held numerous conferences with par-
ents and trustees. Generally he met
with a sentiment of co-operation.
Ninety per cent. of the schools had
school gardens. An improvement in
the local supervision of teaching is
noted and commended.

But the report does not stop, as
such reports usually do, at a re-
counting of the usual facts about
educational progress. It asks that
the same consideration be given to
the rural as to the urban child, since
the future qualifications of the one
for citizenship are as essential as
those of the other. And it points a
way to better training of the rural
child through better treatment of the
rural teacher. As matters stand at
present the teacher is not given due
attention. In the first place, a pre-
mium is put upon competition and
underbidding; the department would
have salaries plainly announced in
advertisements, and would make ap-
pointments solely upon merit. More-
over, it recommends strongly that
comfortable homes be provided for
teachers.

Educators have long seen that the
great defects of rural education in
English-speaking North America lie
in the tendency of county and dis-
trict boards to put price before pro-
ficiency. There has been a strong
reaction from this idea in nearly all
the Eastern Canadian provinces, but
it is a remarkable fact that the long-
est steps toward bringing the rural
up to the average urban standard
have been taken in the West. Touch-
ing upon this subject, The Toronto
Globe recently said: "Educational
work in the rural districts is carried
on out West under climatic difficul-
ties more formidable than our own,
but the people are learning to adapt
themselves to unfavorable condi-
tions, and carry on a process of in-
tensely practical development." The
resistance they encounter is, perhaps,
the greatest spur to their endeavor.

"Find My Hand There."

Just because a man wears civilian
clothing is not sufficient reason to
take it for granted that he is a shirk-
er or is medically fit to be wearing
the king's uniform. A minister's
daughter, disdaining to have any-
thing to do with a creature still in
mufti, learned this to her regret
when she entered a street car in To-
ronto recently.

The car was, as usual, crowded. A
young man rose and offered his seat
to the young lady who entered.

FIGHTING WAS UNIQUE

DESCRIPTION OF LITTLE KNOWN VICTORY IN EGYPT.

Battle of Rafa Was One of the Fin-
est Achievements of the War, and
Boldness of the British Attack
Enabled Them to Overwhelm
Turks and Germans.

I N a very interesting article on the
Rafa victory in Egypt, which he
describes as unquestionably one
of the finest achievements in
Egypt during the war, Mr. S. T.
Massey, the British expert, describes
how, by a swift 30-mile cross-
country night march, the mounted
troops got within striking distance
while the Turks still slept. The
boldness of their attack on the
elaborate system of defenses enabled
them, at the end of an all-day battle,
absolutely to overwhelm the Turks
and Germans, whose hopes were for-
tified by the knowledge that they had
large reinforcements within three
miles of Rafa, and who fought with
desperation to stave off defeat until
succor arrived. But as darkness was
closing in, by a supreme effort, Mr.
Massey said, our force occupied the
trenches, and, as the enemy was
completely surrounded, surrender
was inevitable. Two relief columns,
amounting to about 3,000 infantry,
were driven back to their bases.

The fight, though taking place
under the new conditions of warfare,
more nearly resembled the battles of
a generation ago than anything hith-
erto seen in this war. Many phases
of the action could be witnessed
from one spot. There were cases of
mounted men galloping into action
within a comparatively short rifle
range.

The artillery had targets which
could be seen over the gun sights.
The fighting was watched by many
Bedouins, some of whom actually
tended their herds between our firing
line and the enemy trenches, either
ignorant of their peril or submitting
their fate to Allah. There was fresh-
ness of scene for our troops, whose
eyes have been so long used to the
desert glare. They welcomed the
rolling green cultivated country
round Rafa.

While the Rafa garrison were en-
tirely surprised by our appearance,
they were not unprepared. Since
Magdhaba was captured the Turks
had rapidly intrenched the strong
natural position of El Magruntain,
two miles south-west of the town.
There were several lines of entrench-
ments, six redoubts, and many rifle
pits, which were difficult to locate.
There were some trenches east of the
town, but the defence rested mainly
on El Magruntain. At sunset the
Eighth Australian and New Zealand
Mounted Division, the Imperial
Camel Corps, the Yeomanry, the Ter-
ritorial Horse batteries, and a moun-
tain battery of artillery marched
eastward, the horsemen taking the
cross-country route, and the guns
and other wheeled traffic moving on
a brushwood road made by Turks,
which made good going. For about
ten miles of the distance the road
consisted of soft sand, then the
ground became harder, and the
progress made was so good that a
halt was called for a couple of hours
during the night. The New Zealand-
ers made an enveloping movement to

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago
I was very sick and my life was nearly
spent. The doctors



stated that I would
never get well with-
out an operation
and that without it
I would not live one
year. My husband
objected to any
operation and got
me some of Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegeta-
ble Compound. I took
it and commenced

to get better and am now well, am
stout and able to do my own housework.
I can recommend the Vegetable Com-
pound to any woman who is sick and
run down as a wonderful strength and
health restorer. My husband says I
would have been in my grave ere this
if it had not been for your Vegetable
Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFER-
SON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical op-
eration it is wise to try to build up the
female system and cure its derange-
ments with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound; it has saved many
women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham
Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for
advice—it will be confidential.

employed. The whole garrison sur-
rendered, having suffered heavily.

A CONTENTED CITY.

Interesting Feature of Adelaide,
Australia.

Adelaide's unusual plan—a busi-
ness section surrounded by a zone of
2,000 acres of park lands, beyond
which are the residential sections—
seems designed to put business cares,
recreation, and quiet home life in
separate compartments. The organi-
zation of city life to allow for leis-
ure—a feeling more prevalent in
Adelaide than in Melbourne, or even
in Sydney, and almost unknown in
Canadian cities—is responsible for
the universal impression among
visitors that Adelaide ranks high in
general culture.

Both climate and the high quality
of the South Australian pioneers are
also factors which have helped to
make Adelaide such a desirable
place of residence. Those who are
attracted by the climate, people and
manner of life of the foothill coun-
ties of Southern California, who care for
out-of-door life and flowers and
fruit, and wish to spend week-ends
in nearby mountains or at the sea-
shore, would feel at home in Ade-
laide.

Most writers on Australia profess
to see differences in types and man-
ners in the three leading cities of the
Commonwealth, and the natives feel
sure that differences exist. Mel-

encountered. This last known as the "waterflush" consists in flushing out hydraulic pressure. Eight miles north of Bucharest, stands the city of the district of Prabhova is the largest oil-producing of the great central caucase it issues in a hun- from the gasoline which or cars, to the greases rich lubricate our locomotive lathes. In 1914 the Government began the of a trunk line from ross the intervening 170 untry to the Black Sea astanzia, where the oil oaded into tank steamers way more easily into the world.

ruthless hand of war has ters the iron spiderweb tenari, Campina, Buzen, Ploiesti, and has broken which was to attach it to world. Ontario oil drill- well in the work of de- A thousand wells are l with steel and cement; refineries are now heaps unblemish "rigs" are bro- ent. Drillers from Lamb- were present at the ba- infant industry thirty

They watched and as- rowth to maturity and in- and they as Canadians ers did their share as in the act of its destruc- the driller knows that, like that of Roumania, annihilation is impos- sible. Canadians may be certain that our of resurrection and n comes (as it is sure ome of their compatriots ng the magicians to con- be departed spirit of pro- sperity to the Rouman- . This country's part in oment is not confined to s of commissioners high- humble and unthought- silently laying the foun- prosperous foreign states e historians will write in old upon the first page of ful annals the name of

nd Piling Contract.

at piling contract ever e Pacific coast, according over Sun, has just been the Canadian Pacific a Vancouver creosoting The contract amounts to A large number of the elivered will be 130 feet gives an idea of the size ency of the dock exten- being made by the rail-

A la Mode.

What kind of a school is ending?" ery fashionable—one of tions where you develop hout using it."—Life.

hearings Increased.

bank clearings were \$10,- last year, as compared 781,250 in 1915, an in- out 35% per cent.

The car was, as usual, crowded. A young man rose and offered his seat to the young lady who entered.

"No," she said, with a toss of her head and a scornful look at the young man. "I wouldn't accept a seat from a civilian."

For a moment the young man was embarrassed.

"Have you any relatives at the front?" he queried.

"Yes, I have two brothers there," she replied.

"Well, the next time you write ask them if they can find my hand over there," he said quietly, as he showed his arm minus the hand.

This time it was the lady who was embarrassed. The passengers hissed and the lady made her exit.

A True Democrat.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, proprietor of The Toronto Telegram, and well known for his public benevolences, has declined a knighthood, which, it seemed, was proffered to him among the delayed New Year honors. "There is no reason to give, beyond that I exercised the same right as the others who have accepted, and I declined—I hope graciously and gracefully," remarked Mr. Robertson.

On the same day, it seems, Mr. John Ross Robertson declined a senatorship, which the Borden Government offered him, and, in the words of a well known politician, "It is the first time in the history of Canada that anyone declined a knighthood and a senatorship on the same day."

The first Canadian to decline that honor was the late Sir J. B. Robinson, in 1838, when both he and Sir Allan Macnab were recommended for knighthood. Sir Allan accepted. Mr. Robinson declined, but was knighted many years later.

Trimmings Are Gorgeous

The cities and peoples of the east, from Port Said to Yokohama, and from peasant to king, apparently have been put under the microscope this season by designers of trimmings in order to bedeck milady in a manner befitting. The resultant offerings are remarkable for their coloring, beauty, and variance. Chinese motifs have been worked out in several ways, not the least being in hand embroideries, while wool, silk and wool, and beaded decorations embodying the designs and colorings of India, Egypt, and other eastern countries are offered in great abundance. A great variety of novel tassels is offered to buyers also. Many of them make use of eastern design motifs, and all of them are selling like the proverbial hot cakes.

Week-End Victories.

Week-end victories have been common in the history of warfare, and Sunday has always been, either by accident or design, a notable day for battles. It was on Easter Day, 1512, that the Battle of Ravenna was fought between the Dutch, French, and Spaniards, and there are two instances of Sunday battles in the Wars of the Roses. The most important victory in this continent was won by the Yorkists at Towton, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461; and ten years later, on Easter Sunday, 1471, the Yorkists were again victorious at Barnet. The Peninsular war was fruitful in Sunday fighting, and Waterloo itself was decided on Sunday, June 18, 1815.—London Chronicle.

halt was called for a couple of hours during the night. The New Zealanders made an enveloping movement to attack the town from the east, and the Australian Light Horse moved on Rafa from the south-east and the Camel Corps from the south.

The attack began an hour later. The New Zealanders moved very quickly over the grassy ridges direct on Rafa, which, being lightly held, was immediately taken. Some Turkish soldiers and a number of camel men making for Khan Yunus, to the north-east, were captured. One New Zealand regiment was sent well east to protect our flank and watch the enemy movements, which after events proved to be a very wise precaution. The rapid taking of the town was a valuable part of the day's work, as it enabled the New Zealanders to get behind the enemy position and trouble him sorely during the remainder of the day.

The Territorial Artillery pushed forward most gallantly into positions unavoidably exposed to the enemy's mountain guns, which heavily shelled them and our advancing dismounted troops. The Battery likewise displayed splendid coolness and courage, frequently taking their light guns abreast of the camelry firing line.

During the morning aeroplanes reported that the enemy were leaving the western works in considerable numbers to reinforce the southern positions. The Yeomanry were ordered to attack from the west, and at the same time the Anzacs and the camelry reinforced their lines. The large bodies of light horse and yeomanry, galloping into action, presented a magnificent and stirring spectacle, while the camel corps moved steadily up to extreme rifle range, dismounted, and made a model infantry attack. Progress, however, was slow, because the ground was absolutely devoid of cover. The Turks' works were strongly held, their machine guns, manned by German marksmen, being well hidden. At 3 o'clock the Battery, supporting the yeomanry, and artillery of the Anzac division, opened an intense bombardment, silencing two of the enemy's guns. The accuracy of the fire was evidenced by the state of the trenches later. The infantry advanced in rushes, often firing as they ran, but the volume of the Turkish fire was undiminished.

About this time the regiment watching on the east of Rafa reported that the relief force left Shellal, 15 miles east of Rafa, when the attack began. Patrols sent down the Shellal road and the Khan Yunus Shellal at half past four simultaneously reported that two forces, estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 men, were advancing from both places. The Khan Yunus force was within three miles of Rafa.

At this critical moment, when the General was involved in an attack which was not yet completed, and he had substantial forces advancing on his rear, the necessity for an immediate supreme effort was urgent. Such a call would never be made in vain to the desert column troops, and even before it had reached some sections of the line our troops were finishing the work in the trenches. The New Zealanders dashed into the Turks' strongest position from the rear, two Australian brigades carried the south-eastern works by an irresistible rush, and the camelry made a very gallant and well-timed assault on the south-west, while the yeomanry kept the western side fully

ners in the three leading cities of the Commonwealth, and the natives feel sure that differences exist. Melbourne is "hustling"; Sydney is "easy-going"; Adelaide is "solid" and "contented." On the basis of short acquaintance these characterizations seem as unreal as "hustling" Hamilton or "progressive" Winnipeg would to an Australian traveler. In the American sense, no Australian city is hustling; all are easy-going and contented; all are doing much business in an orderly efficient manner. As places for residences, they have few competitors among the cities of the new world.

Paper Dresses.

Paper clothes for women are among the novelties suggested for the spring trade; not, we hasten to add, those charmingly fragile creations of crepe paper, pumpkin-strewn, or dripping with six-inch roses, in which tiny persons dance at school festivals, and whose whole economic function is notably performed if they hold together during one afternoon. Rather, this suggestion of the clothing manufacturers concerns a fabric of appalling durability, of highly German efficiency. They argue that paper makes car wheels, so why is it unreasonable to believe that it is capable of material even for subway travel and basketball games?

Moreover, it has been done. A German firm before the war actually turned out an experimental fabric of paper, had it made up fetchingly, and sent it over to a New York firm. It failed to impress only because of the excitement prevalent at the moment over the discovery of silk sweaters.

Recollections of this opportunity missed moved almost to tears a recent gathering of the lords of creations, assembled in Pasadena to mete out the spring styles. Their deliberations came to a painful impasse with the presentation of a few statistics on the cost of textiles. Cottons are incredibly high; linens are even higher, and woolsens have reached a point too dizzy even for the contemplation of clothing kings. It was small satisfaction to the manufacturers to realize that they had some adorable modes simmering, if they were not to be vouchsafed materials with which to create those modes. Then came to the rescue the person who remembered the paper suit from Germany, and the problem to those simple artist souls seemed solved.

Only we, sadder in experience and students of the daily press, detect the flaw in the pretty promise. Wool may be scarce, but so is paper. What chance is there for Friend Wife to have a paper suit when there is not paper enough to print the sporting page.

A Strange Animal.

The most primitive order of mammals, the monotremes, are confined to Australia. There is the platypus, a strange beast which lays eggs like a turtle, has horny pads for teeth and a bill like the duck, its front feet are webbed and both back and front feet have claws. Little wonder that he has received many names or that he rejoices in the scientific designation of Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.—National Geographic Magazine.

The Flying Squirrel.

The flying squirrel, in leaping from tree to tree, often clears fifty feet. This animal has a broad fold of skin or membrane connecting its fore and hind legs.

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the
Following Goods :

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop
Barley Feed, Cracked Corn,
Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa,
Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds,
and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.

50-11

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including MCINTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY,
and many other leaders.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent on
application.

Start now at best selling time.

Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



NEWS FROM MAJOR MCGREER

Re Practical Assistance which may be
given his work in France.

Information which will be particularly interesting to those who have so proudly watched Major the Rev. A. H. McGreer's splendid and valuable work in France, and especially so to subscribers to the fund, originated by the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., to assist him in some degree in that work, has just come to hand in a letter to Mrs. Harshaw from Major McGreer, who deeply regrets that there is no hope of his being able to obtain a portable Soup Kitchen, either motor-driven or horse-drawn, as a conservation of horses is quite as important as is the problem of petrol supply.

The Major states, however, there is a possibility of needing financial assistance to serve the men under his ministrations just as effectively, in a similar manner, through motor-transport, saying: "We are trying to get authority to own and operate three motor vehicles in France. We need a 3-ton lorry very much, and a 15 cwt. box-sar in addition to some sort of passenger motor car." Major McGreer further affirms: "Your Chapter, Committee and subscribers could not help us in a better way than to contribute towards the cost of motor-transport; as it is with the utmost difficulty that we can get an occasional lorry to haul supplies 15 miles to our canteens. I think, therefore, that it would be best for you to hold what money you have until we know what will be authorized for our work in respect of motor-transport."

Major McGreer again expresses his deep appreciation for the generous offer which you have made to help our work. Soup kitchens are emphatically forbidden—motor-transport may be allowed—and to assist us in securing that would be giving the largest measure of assistance possible to our work."

Work at our room goes on each Thursday and Saturday afternoon—do not forget the days and try to come and bring any friends you may have staying with you. We urge all to help in our good work.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

We have just received a car load of the "Old Reliable," "McLaughlin" and "Canada Carriage" Buggies, in all the latest styles. Call in and look them over while you have a good variety to choose from.

C. A. WISEMAN,
Napanee.
15-c

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS

AT THE NAPANEE CO
INSTITUTE.

Form 4, Part 1. — H. (honours), R. Wilson, V. J. May, W. Roy, H. Schermel. Part 2.—M. Madole (hon), Hamm, K. Daly, M. S. Thompson.

Form 3B.—S. Metzler, C. Moon, R. Winters, D. Cooper, G. Vandewater, H. Wright, V. Craven, L. Scoison, M. Russel, M. Smith, P. McCutchen, H. Cumming, D. Robinson, H. C. Scott.

Form 3A.—J. Pringle (hon), Bert (honours), E. Boyce, M. Dickson, H. Vanalstine, bell, F. Coleman, R. Vanl Root, E. Switzer, S. Herri

Form 2.—N. Sine (hon), Gleeson (honours), D. Kidd W. Johnston, H. Dunbar, W. Perry, B. Vine, M. Perr worth, M. Trumpour, A. Woolf, G. Ruttan, A. Card low, W. Sills, L. Spencer, B. Baird, S. Brown, W. Co

Form 1B.—J. Thompson H. Clancy (honours), M. M. Daly equal, M. Jordon, and H. Wallace equal, S. and M. Wales equal, F. Johnston, H. Perry, L. W. Doller, A. Loyst, M. Dean, L. Madill, W. Judson, E. L. Douglas, M. Joyce, G. Dunn, G. Reid.

Form 1A.—M. Wootton E. Allen (honours), R. B. Hambly, R. Cassidy, A. Allison, L. Derry, D. Henderson, M. Meyers, R. Dawson, D. Scott, G. Proutt, L. Wartman, H. Douglas.

Coml. Form Sr. — I. (honours), I. Solmes (hon), Coleman, I. Wagar, L. K. Edgar, E. Hull, W. Perry, ewa.

Coml. Form Jr.—L. Russell, A. Budgeon, G. VanSlyck, G. Bowen.

Bicycle Tires.

We have never had as varied a stock of tires as The prices are the lowest of good goods. Can sell you at prices. W. J. NO

EVOLUTION OF PIANO

Legend of Discovery of
Tightly Drawn String

The piano is a stringed instrument. The name comes from two Italian words, *piano* and *forte*, meaning soft and loud because of this instrument can be played soft and loud. We must go into history to find the early of stringed instruments, and then we do not know when they originated, for there to be no records which trace their origin. We know Egyptians 2,400 years ago stringed instruments, but know they had them—they got them or who made them. There is a legend that the god Mercury, while walking the Nile after the river

Back to BICYCLES

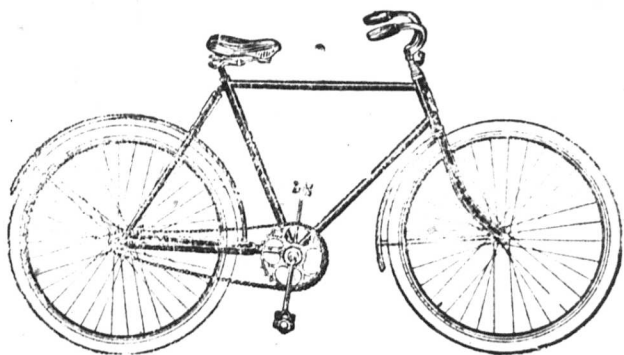


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This Spring.

It's healthy, it's handy, and
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It has been proved that it
is cheaper to ride a Bicycle
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How is your old wheel. Can we put it in good repair for you? We have tires, rims, saddles and everything you might need for your old wheel. Or we will trade you for a new one.

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Touring - - 495	Sedan - - 890
Coupelet - 695	F. O. B. Ford, Ontario.

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Dealer,

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Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

Durable Fox-Hounds.

Protest against the fox-hound in England grows because he eats so much of what would serve as human food. He is certainly a gross feeder, and this makes it all the more astonishing that he runs so fast and so long. He easily outlasts the greyhound, and it is very doubtful whether there is any other canine species which he cannot outstrip at short distances. Many a fox-hound has been timed to cover a mile under two minutes, and in 1795 a record was established on Newmarket Heath by a fox-hound bitch, Merkin, which in a trial ran four miles in seven minutes and a half.—London Chronicle.

god Mercury, while walking the Nile after the river flowed its banks and the again become dry, stubbed the shell of a dead tortoise picked it up to cast it aside accidentally touched some sinew with his finger. A note was produced and after trying to find a cause musical sound, twanged it again and discovered the tightly stretched strings. about making an instrument the tortoiseshell as a sound stretching several strings. This is only legend, but, amine the lyre, an instrument early Greeks, we always find presentation of a tortoise.

The harp was probably practical stringed instrument music was produced by picking strings with the fingers on piece of bone or metal. stop was the psalter, which duced in the Middle Ages. box with strings stretched and represented the first attempt at using a sounding larger instrument of the which appeared at about time, was the dulcimer.

psalter and dulcimer were by picking the strings with gers or with a small piece of

Then came the keyboard, on stringed instruments in called the clavichord, consisted of a box with caugu arranged in a semi-triangle Book of Wonders. On each key was a quill which the string when the key was

After this came the clavichord was built like a small square without legs. The strings were of brass, and on the end of was a wedge-shaped piece, which picked the strings. Bach composed his music clavichord, and that is music is full of soft and m notes. The clavichord produced such notes.

The next steps brought ginal, spinet, and harpsichord strings on all three were with quills at the key ends ing the strings. The very spinet were very much alike harpsichord was larger and sometimes made with two keyboards. These instruments had nothing four octaves only.

The arrangement of the strings the harpsichord came one step er to our piano. It had five of notes, and there were at strings to each note, instead one, as in previous instruments first real piano was made in Bartholomeo Christofori, and He invented the little hammer which the strings are struck

They Volunteered.

We should like to print in letters of gold, says The Tit-Bits. It is of a colonel British front who wanted two to face almost certain death called the whole company and made the situation clear. Then he asked for twenty volunteers to advance one pace. He had ten men, and it was almost more could bear. He closed his keep back his tears, and opened them the men stood exactly the same formation. pained. "Is there not one volunteer?" he asked. A sergeant advanced one pace, sir," he said.

OF THE EASTER EXAMINATIONS

NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Part I. — H. Vanalstyné, R. Winters, V. Balance, H. Joy, H. Schermehorn. M. Madole (honours), W. Daly, M. Shannon, E.

3.—S. Metzler, (honours), R. Winters, D. Boyce, R. Vandewater, H. Root, K. Craven, L. Scott, V. Denussel, M. Smith, H. Baker, H. Cummings, Not J. Robinson, H. Wartman,

—J. Eingle (honours), P. urs), E. Boyce, C. Frisken, H. Vanalstine, C. Campdeman, R. VanLuvén, M. witzer, S. Herrington.

—N. Sine (honours), H. ours), D. Kidd (honours), on, H. Dunbar, V. Dillon, B. Vine, M. Perry, E. Ayls- Trumpour, A. Mabée, E. tattan, A. Card, E. Mel- lis, L. Spencer, M. Wolfe, J. Brown, W. Cousins.

—J. Thompson (honours), (honours), M. Daly and ual, M. Jordan, M. Brown lace equal, S. Phippin des equal, F. Russell, M. E. Perry, L. Woodcock, F. oyst, M. Dean, N. Gleeson, W. Judson, E. Vanalstine, M. Joyce, G. Marsh, W. Reid.

—M. Wootton (honours), (honours), R. Baldwin, N. Cassidy, A. Mellow, I. Derry, D. Sagar, G. M. Meyers, R. Maybee, A. Scott, G. Foster, E. Wartman, H. Russel, R.

rm Sr. — I. Herrington I. Solmes (honours), E. Wagar, L. Killorin, C. Hull, W. Perry, W. Mathi

m Jr. — L. Russel, F. Her- budgeon, G. Davy, E. J. Bowen.

s. never had as large and ck of tires as this year. re the lowest possible for Can sell you tires at all W. J. NORMILE.

UTION OF PIANO.

Discovery of Music in tly Drawn Strings.

o is a stringed musical in-

The name pianoforte two Italian words mean- d loud because the notes rument can be made both id. We must go far back to find the earliest traces instruments, and even not know where and originated, for there seem eords which help us to origin. We know that the 2,400 years ago had truments, but we only had them—not where em or who made them. legend that the Roman y, while walking along ter the river had over-

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry Up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

ORIENTAL COURTESY.

An Ameer's Nice Choice of Words in Speaking of a Fall.

A good horseman may be thrown from his horse, under some circumstances, with little or no reflection upon his skill. The accident may have been excusable, even inevitable, when all the details are known; but as casually related the excuses frequently disappear, and the fall, with its ignominious suggestion of incompetency, alone remains. Lady St. Heller, in telling of the deep admiration and regard entertained by the Ameer of Afghanistan for Lord Kitchener, gives a little anecdote of the oriental's instant perception and avoidance of the possibility of any humiliating implication for his friend.

Lord Kitchener had suffered a severe accident that resulted in a leg so badly broken as to necessitate several weeks' complete rest at the time, and later, two months' furlough in England, and a resetting of the bone. One of Kitchener's staff gave the news of his misfortune to the ameer during a great tiger hunt at Gwalior.

"I told him," the officer wrote Lady St. Heller, "that the chief had a nasty fall at Poona, his horse tumbling down an embankment. He immediately asked for a piece of paper and wrote a telegram of sympathy in Persian. He handed it to Sir Henry McMahon and asked him to send it off immediately. Sir Henry wrote it down in English, but when he came to the words 'to hear of your fall from your horse,' the ameer instantly corrected him, saying:

"No, no! Not from your horse—with your horse; in Afghanistan—big difference!"

SAVED BY A CAMERA MAN.

How He Won a Lease of Life For Some of Villa's Victims.

During one of his earlier campaigns Francisco Villa had an American movie photographer, Burrud by name, attached to his staff, who spent a good deal of his time taking pictures

A MEMORABLE ECLIPSE.

When the Sun Was Totally Obscured In This Country In 1806.

The most remarkable eclipse of the sun witnessed in the United States in the centuries since its discovery took place on June 16, 1806. There were eclipses previous and since then, but that of 1806 is regarded by astronomers as the most memorable of all that of Aug. 7, 1869, being the next in grandeur and interest.

The eclipse of 1806 was to be seen over all parts of North America. Fortunately the day was a remarkably fine one, scarcely a cloud being visible in any part of the heavens. The sun's entire surface was covered at twenty-seven minutes and thirty seconds past 11 o'clock.

James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, though but a youth at the time of the eclipse, was so enthusiastic an observer of the spectacle that twenty-five years after the event he wrote a minute account of what he saw and how he felt during the wonderful occurrence.

Mr. Cooper states that as he and other spectators in his company first discerned through their glasses the oval form of the moon darkening the sun's light an exclamation of delight, almost triumphant, burst involuntarily from the lips of all. The people began gathering into the street. Their usual labors were abandoned, and all faces were turned upward.

The noonday heat began to lessen, and there was something of the coolness of early morning. Mr. Cooper further states that "all living creatures seemed thrown into a state of agitation. The birds were fluttering to and fro in great excitement. They seemed to mistrust that this was not the gradual approach of evening and were undecided in their movements. Even the dogs became uneasy and drew nearer to their masters.

"Every house now gave up its tenants. As the light failed more and more with every passing second the children came flocking about their mothers in terror. The sun appeared like a young moon of three or four days old. One after the other the stars came into view, which filled the spirit with singular sensations."

The general phenomena at all the places where the eclipse was complete or nearly so were the vacillation of the wind, the deep, strange shadow, the yellowish pink of the atmosphere in the west, the flickering and wavy appearance of the sun's rays when the eclipse was at its height, the chilly feeling, the disturbance among the birds and fowls and the sight of certain planets with the naked eye.

BLACKLEG VACCINE—FRESH

OUTBREAK OF BLACKLEG

Blackleg has broken out in several vicinities. You cannot be too particular in procuring fresh Vaccine. It's every farmer's duty to vaccinate the young stock and keep this much dreaded disease out of his locality. At WALLACE'S DRUG STORE you can procure the government standard Vaccine FRESH in sealed vials. No order too small or too large. We take care

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Steady Employment, Good Wages.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN

1861

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INDIA PALE ALE CROWN STOUT PALE BITTER ALE DOUBLE STOUT MALT EXTRACT

Dawes

EXTRA INDIA PALE ALE BLACK HORSE ALE BLACK HORSE STOUT Lagers—KINGSBEE CLUB SPECIAL HOMEBREW

EKERS'

ty, while walking along the river had overbanks and the land had no dry, stubbed his toe on a dead tortoise. He p to cast it aside and touched some strings of his finger. A musical produced and Mercury, g to find a cause for the und, twanged the string discovered the music in etched strings. He set ing an instrument, using shell as a sound-box and several strings across it. ly legend, but, if we ex- lyre, an instrument of the is, we always find the re- n of a tortoise on it. was probably the first tringed instrument. Its produced by picking the h the fingers or with a ne or metal. The next e psalter, which was pro- ie Middle Ages. It was a trings stretched across it ented the first crude at- ing a sounding board. A ment of the same sort, are at about the same he dulcimer. Both the id dulcimer were played the strings with the un- a small piece of bone. ie the keyboard, first used l instruments in what is clavictherium. This con- box with caugt strings a semi-triangle says the onders. On the end of as a quill which picked when the key was oper-

s came the clavichord. It like a small square piano s. The strings were made id on the end of each key ge-shaped piece of brass, d the strings. The elder osed his music on the and that is why his ll of soft and melancholy clavichord produced only

steps brought the vir- t, and harpsichord. The all three were of brass, at the key ends for pick- ings. The virginal and very much alike. The was larger and was made with two keyboards. uments had notes cover- aves only. agement of the strings in ord came one step near- lano. It had five octaves d there were at least two ach note, instead of only revious instruments. The ano was made in 1709 by o Christofori, an Italian. l the little hammers with trings are struck.

ey Volunteered. d like to print this story f gold, says The London It is of a colonel on the t who wanted twenty men ost certain death. He whole company together ie situation clear to them. ed for twenty volunteers one pace. He loved his was almost more than he He closed his eyes to is tears, and when he n the men stood in ex- ume formation. He was there not one volun- ked. A sergeant stepped salute. "Every one has e pace, sir," he said.

attached to his staff, who spent a good deal of his time taking pictures of the excessively vain "general" himself. Sometimes, however, Burrud was called upon to undertake more strenuous operations. The following story, for instance, is told in Francis A. Collins' "The Camera Man":

"Burrud was called outdoors unexpectedly at sunrise one morning and directed to report, with his camera, at once to headquarters. When he arrived, coatless and breakfastless, before Villa's tent he was told that the general had decided to have some twenty prisoners shot and wanted a moving picture taken of the execution. The prisoners, most of them political merely, were to be butchered to make a moving picture scene.

"Burrud feigned to examine his camera closely and then explained to the general that his films were bad and that it would be impossible to take the picture until a new supply had arrived. Villa was disgusted to miss the entertainment, but the camera man insisted that there was no use in making the exposure, and the picture and the execution were put off several days.

"By the time the next supply of films arrived the general had fortunately changed his mind and the men were saved."

Raising Geese.

The raising of geese was a profitable occupation of farming in England years ago, and some farmers had flocks of 8,000 or 10,000. Each goose produced a shilling's worth of feathers every year and quills to the value of threepence. The quills were used for pens.

cine FRESH in sealed vials. No order too small or too large. We take care of quite a few club orders: Also the new one hand injector that never loses a pill—WALLACE'S, Napanee.

Order your Ford Car now. We cannot promise you present prices very long.

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NEW LINE OF DEVENPORTS JUST IN
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Closing out a line of Curtain Stretchers, Revolving Cloths Horses and Ironing Boards.
COME AND LOOK OVER OUR WAREROOM.

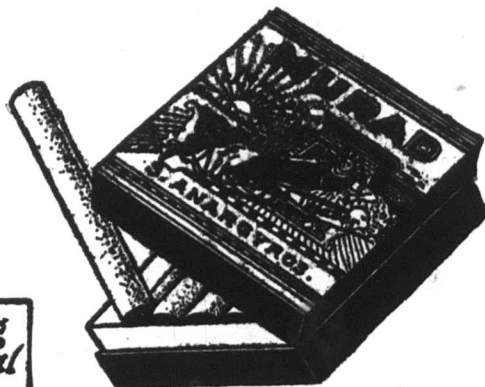
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IRISH-SPANIARDS.

Noble Families From Emerald Isle Have Gone to Spain.

"You are, perhaps, too much inclined to think," said a Spaniard recently, "that America is the only foreign country where Irish emigrants land. But there is an Irish element in Spain, though less numerous, also important. It is probable that the special conditions of this old country, its Catholic faith, its monarchical spirit, and noble traditions, particularly attracted the more distinguished Irish families in search of a new home, while the middle and poorer classes preferred to sail to more democratic and English-speaking lands.

"This would explain why most of the Irish-Spaniards belong to the army. The Spanish army lists abound with names like O'Shea, O'Connor, MacKenna, O'Neill, Shaw, O'Donnell, Macdonald. Arthur O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, became a Spanish field marshal, and in the Carlist wars won the title of Marquis del Norte. His son, though an officer in the Spanish infantry, was better known as a poet. Another poet of Irish descent died recently in Madrid, Fernandez Shaw. And the name of General O'Donnell is as famous in Spain as that of Wellington in England. General O'Donnell was in command of the Spanish troops which invaded Morocco in the last years of Queen Isabella's reign, and his triumphant march was only checked by the diplomatic opposition of England.

"Most of these Irish-Spaniards emigrated during the first half of the nineteenth century. They were quickly absorbed by Spain—a country which quickly stamps her character on new comers—and hardly any of their present representatives speak English, or have any knowledge of English and Irish life. But they carry everywhere their family tales of a dark past and their names as witnesses of their family romance, and their influence is no doubt overwhelming on the general opinion which Spain, ignorant of the progress of later years, still entertains on the 'oppressed sister island.'

"Another important link between Ireland and Spain is the Irish seminary for Roman Catholic priests still existing in Salamanca. It creates a continuous channel of communications for the clergy of the two countries. It must be added that the very numerous wealthy families who wish to give their daughters an English education generally place them in English-speaking convents, either in Spain or in England. These convents are generally Irish."

Vanished Dinosaurs.

One of the most sudden changes in animal life revealed in geologic history took place about the close of the Mesozoic era, or "Age of Reptiles," as it is sometimes popularly called. In Mesozoic time the most powerful animals were huge land reptiles, known as dinosaurs, whose bones have been found in abundance in the Rocky Mountain region. At or near the end of Mesozoic time these great monsters suddenly disappeared from the western country, as well as from the remainder of the world. They left no descendants, but in the following "Age of Mammals," or Cenozoic era, their places as rulers of the earth were taken by the mam-

THE OLDEN WAY.

Etiquette of Fifty Years Ago Seems Odd To-day.

If you would but see how our manners have changed since grandmamma was young you should look through the pages of an old-time book on decorum. Surely you will find one, tucked away behind the books in the old-fashioned bookcases or stowed away with the hoop skirts and mitts and calash bonnets in the old attic trunks. And this is what you will discover.

"An affectionate, complying and almost timid aspect should be shown in a woman's whole person." Thus spoke the social monitor of half a century ago. What girl of to-day could endure to assume this attitude and expression? It is an unwritten rule of demeanor for the girl of the twentieth century—is it not?—that she should bespeak in her appearance a certain defiance, self-confidence, and independence—quite the opposite from the attitude our grandmothers sought.

In speaking of card cases the little book of long ago says: "This they (the callers) can hold in their hand, and it will contribute essentially (with an elegant handkerchief of embroidered cambric) to give them an air of good taste." Can you picture it, the polite little woman of fifty years ago daintily holding the wee cardcase in a tightly gloved hand, and with the card case the elaborate handkerchief, folded just so and not for the world to be used? The girl of today keeps her card case in her hand bag, her handkerchief is always either in the bag or concealed in the palm of her hand. If any "air of good taste" is to be shown by the handkerchief it is in its extreme finesse and its inconspicuousness.

"Having arrived at the table," says the old-fashioned authority in explaining the intricacies of dinner parties, "each guest respectfully bows to the lady whom he conducts, and who in turn bows also." Imagine such formality? But imagine such informality as this: "Custom allows ladies to rinse the mouth at the end of the entertainment, using their plate for this purpose."

Although one does not sing at table among very fashionable persons, says the book, "we may do it at the social tables of friends."

"A lady will not say, my husband, except among intimates," is the old rule; "in every other case she should address him by his name, calling him Mr." And nowadays, of course, the rule is that Mrs. Smith never calls her husband Mr. Smith except to servants and when speaking in a purely business way. To all persons whom she meets socially she speaks of him either as "my husband" or as "John"—it matters not whether or not the one addressed call the husband by his first name or not.

And then such rules as this when it comes to the chapter on dancing. "Dance with grace and modesty, neither affect to make a parade of your knowledge; refrain from great leaps and ridiculous jumps, which would attract the attention of all towards you."

"In public balls a gentleman offers his partner refreshments, but which she very seldom accepts."

What a Great Book Does.

It is difficult to reckon what a great book does. What did the

AND NOW FOR

Soil Should Be Allowed
Up Before Planting

SOME FIRST CROPS

Beans Are a Splendid
to Grow This Year—
ceed in Several Lines

(By S. C. JOHNSTON,
Specialist, Ontario
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the preparing the garden so the seed we now turn to of the seed itself. Then to hurry the sowing of the results will be obtained amateur gardener will find soil is warm and easily vegetables discussed as as nearly as possible the time they should be

LETTUCE. Lettuce its leaves, and is our salad plant. It is a plant, and is often grown, or precede another crop hardy and may be planted early in the spring, growth, and followed with a such as tomatoes, or it is used between any plants of family. It is a good small garden to plant on at one time and follow successive plantings made days or two weeks until The lettuce seed may grow rows comparatively thin of a quarter of an inch, should be thinned to star apart.

If one desires large of lettuce the plants should stand from several inches apart. The thin transplanted to another garden.

RADISH. The radish grown for its roots, which raw just as soon as they are enough to use. It is and may be planted very spring. Radishes are sown with other crops with such rapid growers, such nips. They should, pulled out before the other crops need the ground, successive planting is also this crop. Radish is planted in rows, four inches broadcasted, the depth being from a quarter to 1 only. Radish as a general rule require no thinning, and between the rows should be with the hoe. A crop radish may be obtained in sown about the first of April should be thinned out to apart.

SPINACH. Spinach season crop which is grown in about six weeks from seed should be sown in the spring, as the plant seed during the hot summer. The seeds may be planted broadcasted, and should a depth of one half inch, planting may be made in When the leaves are large use they may be pulled whole plant may be cut.



Needless Waste

Of time and energy can be avoided by the use of our Classified Want Ads. Time and energy represent good dollars in this age. Do not exhaust them in an aimless search for good help. Use our Want Ads. and the help will come to you.

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NAPANEE TRAIN SERVICE.

Corrected to Date.

TRAINS LEAVE.

For TORONTO and intermediate stations. Connecting at TRENTON for PICTON 5.40 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

For TRENTON and TORONTO: 2.32 a.m., 5.40 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

For BROCKVILLE JUNCTION, SMITHS FALLS and OTTAWA 3.30 a.m., 2.50 p.m.

For OTTAWA, connections at Yarker for TWEED, and connections at Harrowsmith for KINGSTON 2.50 p.m.

For DESERONTO, TRENTON and PICTON 2.32 a.m. 5.40 a.m. 4.10 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From TORONTO and intermediate stations 3.30 a.m., 2.50 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

From PICTON and intermediate stations 2.50 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

From COE HILL and intermediate stations 2.50 p.m.

From DESERONTO 3.30 a.m., 2.50 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

From SYDENHAM and intermediate stations 2.32 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

From TWEED and intermediate stations 4.10 p.m.

From BROCKVILLE JUNCTION, SMITH FALLS, OTTAWA 2.32 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

For tickets, rates, folders and other information apply Depot Agent, R. E. McLean or Town Agent, E. McLaughlin.

of the earth were taken by the mammals. The cause of the disappearance of these great reptiles has been a matter of rather fruitless speculation. Any explanation which will be acceptable must also account for the disappearance of a great many forms of animal life and the great modification of most of the others, both on land and in the sea. Some general cause which would bring about changes in climate and other conditions of life seems to be a necessary part of any satisfactory explanation.

One of the regions where dinosaurs lingered long was in northwestern New Mexico, though apparently that was not their stronghold. The same region, now included in San Juan county, has long been well known to students of the past life of the world, because it has furnished the best and most varied remains of a primitive mammal fauna that came upon the scene soon after the dinosaurs disappeared. It is extremely interesting to find the contrasting vertebrate life of the Mesozoic and the Cenozoic eras in a single district and in successive deposits, all laid down by streams on land.

Australia's Living Wage.

[Definition of a living wage as formulated by the Court of Industrial Arbitration of New South Wales in 1914.]

The living wage is standardized as the wage which will do neither more nor less than enable a worker of the class to which the lowest wage would be awarded to maintain himself, his wife, and two children—the average dependent family—in a house of three rooms and a kitchen, with food, plain and inexpensive, but quite sufficient in quantity and quality to maintain health and efficiency, and with an allowance for the following other expenses: Fuel, clothes, boots, furniture, utensils, rates, life insurance, savings, accident or benefit societies, loss of employment, union pay, books and newspapers, train and tram fares, sewing machine, mangle, school requisites, amusements and holiday, intoxicating liquors, tobacco, sickness and death, domestic help, unusual contingencies, religion or charity.

**A few Second Hand Cars
For Sale. Prices Low.
W. J. NORMILE.**

It is difficult to reckon what a great book does. What did the "Pilgrim's Progress" do for England? What has been its effect on the language? Could we say it has done for English prose what Burns did for poetry—"showed how it may build a princely throne on humble truth"? What has been its influence as the most widely read and translated work of the imagination in English—a book accessible to millions who never read Shakespeare, where they may meet a world of men, men outside their ordinary range, and yet intelligible and individual, knowable as one's next-door neighbors are not? What again has the book meant in the religious history of England? . . . What has been done for English liberty by the book and its writer together? And supposing he had been talked round and had agreed no longer "devilishly and perniciously to abstain from coming to church to hear divine service," and to be no longer "an upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of the kingdom, contrary to the laws of our sovereign lord, the King, etc.?" Bedford might have kept a tinker the more—and possibly none of the best at that, for there is nothing to show that renegades make good tinkers—and what would England have lost? —T. R. Glover.

Book Made Fashions.

In his recently published book, "Great Victorians," T. H. S. Escott recalls, in that intimate way which makes his work so well worth reading, the curious effect which that half-forgotten novel by George A. Lawrence, "Guy Livingstone," had upon the fashions of his time in certain circles. "The chubbiest of golden youths," he says, "discarded their usual collars and ties and sported a neckgear known as a 'Guy Livingstone.' Others, in the Livingstonian fashion, 'set their faces like flint' and addressed their sweethearts in tones of calm command, rather than the old world voice of beseeching admiration." Although to nothing like the same extent, Lawrence holds a place, in the matter of influencing fashion, with Lord Byron and Kate Greenaway.

The Victoria Cross.

There are many interesting facts connected with the Victoria Cross, the sixty-first anniversary of the founding of which took place a few days ago. The first crosses were made from the cannon captured during the Crimean War, and later ones from guns taken from the Chinese, or from other pieces of captured artillery. This metal is, of course, so hard as to preclude the possibility of stamping with a steel die, the course followed in the manufacture of other medals; and the Victoria Cross is therefore cast. As was made clear by Mr. Asquith, in a statement in the British House of Commons, some two years ago, the coveted decoration can be won only by a British subject, but, with this reservation, it is open to all ranks in the navy and army, with the single exception of the Indian ranks of the Indian Army, who have an equivalent decoration in their own Order of Merit.

whole plant may be a root.

ONION. The onion seasoning, pickling, and raw. A large percentage stored for winter use are seed planted in the soil the spring. The soil should be moist and well drained, manure is not the best. Seeds should be planted of about one-half inch, and should be from twelve inches apart. The seed planted very thinly will be no need for extra the onions. Cultivation when the onion tops are as to prevent easy work. when the tops are about died down the onions should and laid in windrows that the bulbs are covered tops of the onions. T any sunburn which causes trouble in storage. have been kept in this five or six days they may up and placed in a basket and tied up some the rain will not get at the wind will have plenty circulate around the tops may be removed from at this time if so desired may be left in. Dutch planted as close together will stand in a straight early in the season. The barely covered with should be well firmed on it, and the green or be pulled as soon as the for use.

PEAS. Peas may be early in the season, and the crop the seed should be furrow of two inches deep seeds placed an inch apart rangements should be in the pea vines will have port. Limbs of trees wire may be used for this the vines will cling to the port and will be kept to ground. This support is preferably at the time. This soil should be drawn the vine.

BEANS. Generally speaking not a good practice to add ure to the soil where on grow beans. They prefer deep loam. The seeds planted fairly early in The rows being at least inches apart. A furrow deep may be made with a hoe and the seeds placed to three inches apart in of this furrow. Another is sometimes followed beans is to make holes deep twelve inches apart hole three or four seeds it is always advised not plant when they are wet.

FORD CARS.

We have still a few to sell at present Place your order NAPANEE BICYC AUTOMOBILE W

LADIES!

Don't throw away your straw hat because it is faded. A 25c. bottle of will make it good as colors to choose from at Drug Store, sole agents!

EVERYTHING IN

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Cedar Posts, Stakes, Wall Board and Interior Finish for Buildings.

Clear Cedar for Boats.

Let us figure on your plans and specifications.



**ROBERT LIGHT, Richard Street.
Telephone 53.**

Napanee, Ont.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

OW FOR SEEDING

ld Be Allowed to Warm Before Planting.

RST CROPS TO PUT IN

a Splendid Food Product
This Year—How to Pro-
Several Lines.

JOHNSTON, Vegetable
ist, Ontario Department of
ture, Toronto.)

discussed the methods of
the garden soil to receive
e now turn to the sowing
l itself. There is no need
e sowing of the seed. Bet-
will be obtained if the
urden will wait until the
m and easily worked. The
discussed are arranged
as possible according to
hey should be planted.

LE. Lettuce is grown for
and is our best known
nt. It is a short-season
is often grown to follow
another crop. It is quite
may be planted quite
e spring, grown to matur-
lled with a tender crop
atoes, or it may be plant-
any plants of the cabbage
t is a good plan in a
en to plant only a few feet
and follow this with suc-
tings made every ten
o weeks until July 1st.
e seed may be sown in
eratively thinly at a depth
er of an inch. The plants
hinned to stand two inches

esires large single heads
he plants should be thin-
d from seven to nine
t. The thinnings may be
d to another part of the

The radish plant is
its roots, which are eaten
s soon as they are large
use. It is quite hardy.
planted very early in the
Radishes are frequently
other crops which are not
growers, such as pars-
ey should, however, be
before the parsnips or
need the ground. Suc-
tuting is also advised for
Radish seed may be
rows, four inches apart or
l, the depth preferred be-
quarter to half an inch
ish as a general rule re-
mining, and the soil be-
ows should be kept loose
oe. A crop of winter
be obtained if the seed is
the first of August. These
binned out to three inches

I. Spinach is a short
which is grown to pro-
greens. The plant matures
weeks from planting,
ould be sown very early
ng, as the plants run to
the hot summer months.
ay be planted in rows or
and should be sown at
one half inch. Successive
y be made if so desired.
eaves are large enough to
ay be pulled off or the
t may be cut from the

The onion is grown for

A JAPANESE MODERNIST.

Urged to Dropping of Quaint Na-
tional Customs.

Mr. Saito Man, a Japanese essay-
ist, picked up recently, in Tokio, a
block-printed vernacular book, pub-
lished January, 1873, entitled, "Civ-
ilization and Enlightenment," laud-
ing the "western" ways then newly
popular in Japan, and quotes liter-
ally from it to show how marvellous
has been the advance in Japanese
ways in that less than half a cen-
tury. The chapters include:

Why we should abandon the
queue.

Why we should wear such clothes
as are fit for work.

Why we should always put on
hats.

Why we should put on boots.

Why we should build strong
houses.

Why we should not dislike eating
meat.

Why we should revere the gods.

Why we should not believe in
miracles.

Why there are no ghosts in this
world.

Why foxes and badgers do not be-
witch human beings.

Why we should not worship every
worthless man as a god.

On the matter of wearing hats, the
author says:

"The peoples of various nations
wear various kinds of hats on their
heads. That is a good and proper
custom. The only people in the
world who do not wear hats are the
Japanese, and we should be ashamed
before the rest of mankind. But this
is only a modern habit, for till two
or three hundred years back the Jap-
anese of all ranks, farmers, me-
chanics and tradesmen, had worn
eboshi (head gear like a coronet),
but later on the lower class people of
various vocations were forbidden to
wear eboshi, so that they might be
differentiated from those of higher
classes. Japan is the only
country whose people wear nothing
to cover the nakedness of their
heads. . . . The one thing we
do not understand about the for-
eigners wearing hats is that they
take them off when they salute one
another. It seems to us that they
should keep their hats on their heads
when they salute. Suppose you are
naked and a friend enters your room,
then you will surely wear clothes
before greeting. However, the for-
eigners are a reasoning people and
must have a good reason for taking
their hats off when they meet one
another."

In the matter of reasons for eating
meat he is just as cogent. "Many
people," he says, "eat meat to brag
of it, though they dislike it at heart.
Such people are secretly afraid of
visiting temples and shrines after
eating meat."—East and West.

Central Powers' Money.

The announcement in a Swiss
journal that Austria-Hungary will be
obliged to take for the state from
one-quarter to one-third of the pri-
vate fortunes of citizens, to escape
repudiation and bankruptcy after
the war, is followed up by a similar
calculation of a French financial
agency regarding Germany. It esti-
mates the cost of the war for Ger-
many alone to the end of June of
this year at \$30,000,000,000. It will
be impossible to meet such obliga-
tions by loans. By a measure of con-
fiscation of private wealth similar to

Lloyd George Looks Ahead.

Lloyd George, who recently cele-
brated his fifty-fourth birthday, paid
his first visit to the House of Com-
mons when a lad of 19. Writing to
his uncle, he said that he was very
disappointed and that he "eyed the
assembly in a spirit similar to that
in which William the Conqueror eyed
England on his first visit to Edward
the Confessor as the region of his
future domain." George added the
words, "Oh, Vanity!" but how very
prophetic was his comment.

Spoiled His Speech.

"When I rose to speak it was so still
in the hall you could have heard a pin
drop."

"Yes?"

"Well, I stood there for a moment
looking out over the audience and fram-
ing my first sentence, and I am sure
that I should have been able to get
along all right, but just before I had
got ready to utter my first word some
fool in the back end of the hall yelled,
"Louder!"

Very Impatient Prisoners.

Canadians do not make patient
prisoners-of-war in Germany, and
make more attempts to escape than
any other section of the army. More-
over, they do not lose heart when re-
captured, and almost invariably the
man who has made one unsuccessful
attempt repeats the attempt twice
and even thrice. The spirit which
animates these unfortunate victims
of the war is shown in a letter from
Donald MacNicol, of Vancouver
(16th Batt.), who writes from a Ger-
man camp: "I am confined in my
3 x 4 room. I am not sick, unless it
is of the home kind. I am here for
that honorable offence of 'beating
it, as the Americans would say. This
is my second attempt. The first
time I got within four miles of lib-
erty, and the next 3½. Fourteen
days' solitary confinement on bread
and water—that is what we suffer
for these attempts; but, then, look
at the prize if you win, and you know
we are always going to win." The
writer goes on to speak of his pro-
gress in the study of German and
French.

There are all kinds of
weather but only one kind of

PURITY
FLOUR

Always the same
More Bread and Better Bread



WRIGLEY'S
THE PERFECT GUM

Let us make you acquainted
with the new, luscious
flavour—



may be pulled out or the
lant may be cut from the

N. The onion is grown for g, pickling, and for eating large percentage of onions or winter use are grown from seed in the soil very early in ig. The soil should be rich, id well drained, but fresh is not the best to apply. The ould be planted at a depth one-half inch, and the rows e from twelve to fourteen part. The seed should be very thinly so that there o need for extra thinning of as. Cultivation should cease e onion tops are such a size vent easy work. In the fall e tops are about two-thirds n the onions should be pull- id in windrows so arranged bulbs are covered with the the onions. This prevents urn which causes consider- id in storage. After they n kept in this position for x days they may be gathered placed in a slat box or ad tied up some way so that will not get at them and the l have plenty of chance to around the bulbs. The be removed from the onions time if so desired, or they left ca. Dutch sets may be as close together as they id in a straight row very the season. They should be covered with soil, which e well firmed by tramping id the green onions should l as soon as they are ready

Peas may be planted very the season, and for the early seed should be sown in a of two inches deep and the ced an inch apart. Some ar- its should be made so that vines will have some sup- imbs of trees or chicken be used for this purpose, as will cling to this for sup- will be kept up from the This support should be set y at the time of planting. should be drawn up around

s. Generally speaking, it is d practice to add fresh man- e soil where one expects to ns. They prefer a moist, n. The seeds should be fairly early in the spring. being at least eighteen in- rt. A furrow two inches e made with the corner of d the seeds placed from two inches apart in the bottom row. Another way which mes followed in planting to make holes two inches ve inches apart and in each e or four seeds be placed. ys advised not to touch the en they are wet.

CARS.

ave still a few Cars at present prices. your order at once. JEE BICYCLE AND MOBILE WORKS.

row away your last year's e because it is dingy and 25c. bottle of "Colorite" e it good as new. Eleven choose from at WALLACE'S re, sole agents for Napanee.

It will be impossible to meet such obligations by loans. By a measure of confiscation of private wealth similar to that proposed in Austria-Hungary, it would indeed be possible to bring this total down to \$15,000,000,000—still an immense sum, but perhaps more amenable to fiscal operations.

As to the position of the Turkish ally of the Teutonic powers, there is of course graver ground for apprehension. Within two years Germany has advanced to Turkey 82,000,000 pounds Turk, plus a new advance for this year of 36,000,000 pounds—in German banknotes. These are to be locked up by the Turkish debt administration as a guarantee of treasury notes to be circulated to the amount of 44,000,000 pounds—redeemable in gold seven years after the war. This does not at all represent Turkey's expense of the war. Her purchases of war material in Germany and Austria-Hungary are not included, and have not received even a beginning of payment.

Rents Out Cleaners.

An Indiana electrical store makes the renting of vacuum cleaners a part of its business, and finds that the service is appreciated by its customers.

"When we put the plan into effect," says the manager, "we advertised the offer in the daily papers and by sending postcards to people whose houses were wired for electric light. These advertisements stated that the charge per day for a cleaner would be 50 cents if the customer called for and returned the machine, or 75 cents a day if our wagon delivered it and called for it.

"Already we have more than paid for the machines and have had additional advantage of getting in touch with hundreds of new customers."—Electrical Merchandising



It's all that
the name
suggests!

Wrigley quality—
made where
chewing gum
making is a
science.

Now three flavours

Chew it after
every meal



Get it wherever
confections are sold

Sealed Tight—Kept Right!

MADE IN CANADA

The Flavour Lasts

IF 11



Low Fares and Through Tickets

To all Points in

WESTERN CANADA and the PACIFIC COAST

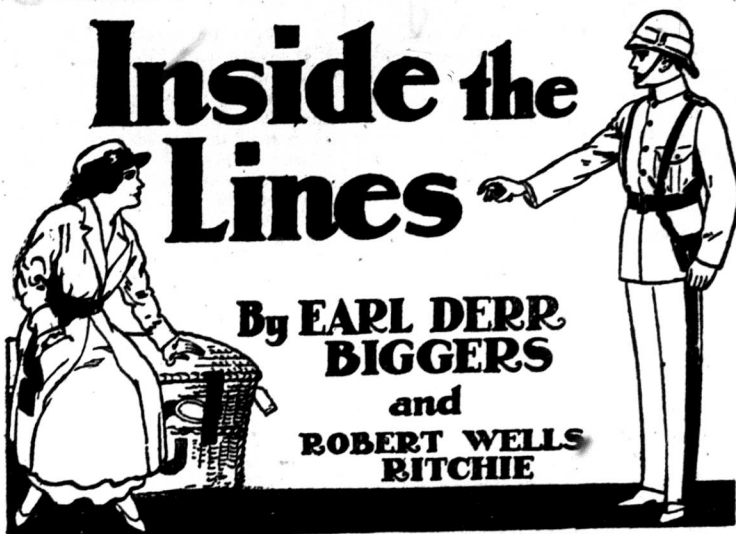
**Electric Lighted and Comfortably
Equipped Trains.**

To obtain the Lowest Fares and the most Convenient Routing, apply to E. McLAUGHLIN, Town Agent; or R. E. McLEAN, Station Agent; or write to R. L. FAIRBAIRN General Passenger Agent, 68 King Street E., Toronto.

VIA CANADIAN NORTHERN

Inside the Lines

By **EARL DERR BIGGERS**
and
ROBERT WELLS RITCHIE



Copyright, 1915, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

"Report for signal duty?" the other echoed coldly. "How did you know I was to report for signal duty here?"

"In the press a few weeks ago," the hotel keeper hastily explained, "your transfer from the Nile country was announced. We poor people here in Gibraltar, we have so little to think about, even such small details of news."

"Ah, yes. Quite so." Woodhouse tapped back a yawn.

"Your journey here from your station on the Nile—it was without incident?" Almer eyed his guest closely. The latter permitted his eyes to rest on Almer's for a minute before replying.

"Quite." Woodhouse threw his cigarette in the fireplace and started for the stairs.

"Ah, most unusual—such a long journey without incident of any kind in this time of universal war, with all Europe gone mad." Almer was twiddling the combination of a small safe set in the wall by the fireplace, and his chatter seemed only incidental to the absorbing work he had at hand. "How will the madness end, Captain Woodhouse? What will be the boundary lines of Europe's nations in, say, 1932?"

Almer rose as he said this and turned to look squarely into the other's face. Woodhouse met his gaze steadily and without betraying the slightest emotion.

"In 1932—I wonder," he mused, and into his speech unconsciously appeared that throaty intonation of the Teutonic tongue.

"Don't go yet, Captain Woodhouse. Before you retire I want you to sample some of this brandy." He brought out of the safe a short squat bottle and glasses. "See; I keep it in the safe, so precious it is. Drink with me, captain, to the monarch you have come to Gibraltar to serve—to his majesty King George V!"

Almer lifted his glass, but Woodhouse appeared wrapped in thought. His hand did not go up.

"I see you do not drink to that toast, captain."

"No—I was thinking of 1932."

"So?" Quick as a flash Almer caught him up. "Then perhaps I had better say drink to the greatest monarch in

"So I know."

"You, as Woodhouse, will be expected to have some knowledge of the signal tower, to which you will have access." Almer climbed a chair on the opposite side of the room, threw open the face of the old Dutch clock there and removed from its interior a thin roll of blue drafting paper. He put it in Woodhouse's hands. "Here are a few plans of the interior of the signal tower—the best I could get. You will study them tonight, but give me your word to burn them before you sleep."

"Very good." Woodhouse slipped the roll into the breast pocket of his coat. Almer leaned forward in a gust of excitement and, bringing his mouth close to the other's ear, whispered hoarsely:

"England's Mediterranean fleet—twenty-two dreadnaughts, with cruisers and destroyers—nearly a half of Britain's navy, will be here any day, hurrying back to guard the channel. They will anchor in the strait. Our big moment—it will be here then! Listen! Room D in the signal tower—that is the room. All the electric switches are there. From Room D every mine in the harbor can be exploded in ten seconds."

"Yes, but how to get to Room D?" Woodhouse queried.

"Simple. Two doors to Room D, captain; an outer door like any other, an inner door of steel protected by a combination lock like a vault's door. Two men on the Rock have that combination—Major Bishop, chief signal officer, he has it in his head; the governor general of the Rock, he has it in his safe."

"We can get it out of the safe easier than from Major Bishop's head," Woodhouse put in, with a smile.

"Right. We have a friend in the governor's own house, a man with a number from the Wilhelmstrasse like you and me. At any moment in the last two months he could have laid a hand on that combination. But we thought it better to wait until necessity came. When the fleet arrives you will have that combination. You will go with it to Room D, and after that—" "The deluge," the other finished.

"Yes, yes; our country master of the sea at last and by the work of the Wilhelmstrasse, despised spies who are shot like dogs when they're caught, but die heroes' deaths." The hotel proprietor checked himself in the midst of his rhapsody and came back to more

a hotel bill was furthest from Billy Capper's thoughts. Such formal transactions he avoided whenever feasible. The proprietor of the San Roc, where Capper took a room, had such an evil eye that his new guest made a mental note that perhaps he might have to leave his bag behind when he de-camped. Capper abhorred violence—to his own person.

Alone over a glass of thin wine—the champagne days, alas, had been too fleeting!—Capper took stock of his situation and conned the developments he hoped to be the instrument for starting. To begin with, finances were wretchedly bad, and that was a circumstance so near the ordinary for Capper that he shuddered as he pulled a gold guinea and a few silver bits from his pocket and mechanically counted them over. Of the 300 marks Louisa—pretty snake!—had given him in the Cafe Riche and the expense money he had received from her the following day to cover his expedition to Alexandria for the Wilhelmstrasse naught but this paltry residue! That second cabin ticket on the Princess Mary had taken the last big bite from his hoard, and here he was in this black and tan town with a quid and little more between himself and the old starved dog life.

But—and Capper narrowed his eyes and sagely wagged his head—there'd be something fat coming. When he got knee to knee with the governor general of the Rock and told him what he, Billy Capper, knew about the identity of Captain Woodhouse, newly transferred to the signal service at Gibraltar, why, if there wasn't a cool £50 or a matter of that as honorarium from a generous government Billy Capper had missed his guess—that's all.

The little spy anticipated no difficulty in gaining audience with the governor. Before he had been fifteen minutes off the Princess Mary he had heard the name of the present incumbent of Government House—Crandall—Sir George Crandall, the same who had been in command of the forts at Rangoon back in '99. Oh, yes, Capper knew him, and he made no doubt that if properly reminded of a certain bit of work Billy Capper had done back in the Burmese city Sir George would recall him—and with every reason for gratefulness. Tomorrow—yes, before ever Sir George had had his morning's peg—Capper would present himself at Government House and tell about that house on Queen's terrace at Ramleh; about the unconscious British officer who was carried there and hurried thence by night, and the tall, well knit man in conference with Dr. Koch, who was now come to be a part of the garrison of the Rock under the stolen name of Woodhouse.

Government House, one of the Bader points of Gibraltar, stands amid its gardens on a shelf of the Rock about midway between the Alameda and the signal tower, perched on the very spine of the lion's back above it. Its windows look out on the blue bay and over to the red roofs of Algeciras, across the water on Spanish territory.

Thither on the morning after his arrival Captain Woodhouse went to report for duty to Major General Sir George Crandall, governor of the Rock. As the captain emerged from the straggling end of Waterport street and strode through the flowered paths

RHEUMATISM MOST S

Dreadful Pains All The Time Took "FRUIT-A-TIV"



MR. LAMPSON

Verona, Ont., Nov. 11

"I suffered for a numb with Rheumatism and severe Side and Back, from strains lifting.

When I had given up being well again, a friend rec "Fruit-a-tives" to me and the first box I felt so much I continued to take them, am enjoying the best of he to your remedy".

W. M. LA

If you—who are reading any Kidney or Bladder suffer with Rheumatism or Back or Stomach Trouble— "a-tives" a fair trial. This wor medicine will do you a wor as it cures when everything

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, tri At dealers or sent postpaid of price by Fruit-a-tive Ottawa.

position. He motioned t man to draw a chair up to t

"In yesterday on the Pri I presume, captain?"

"Yes, general. Didn't re on arrival because I thoug be quite tea time, and I did disturb"—

"Right!" General Cran back in his swivel chair an his new officer with satisfi erylthing quiet on the upper mans not tinkering with yet to start insurrection l like that?"

"Right as a trivet, sir," answered promptly. "Of c anticipating some such m enemy—agents working in rea—holy war of a sort, p I think our people have thi hand."

The general stretched a l the desk.

"Your papers, please, capt ceipt your order of transfe be a member of our gar with."

Captain Woodhouse brou sheaf of folded papers from

"No—I was thinking of 1932."
 "So?" Quick as a flash Almer caught him up. "Then perhaps I had better say drink to the greatest monarch in Europe."

"To the greatest monarch in Europe!" Woodhouse lifted his glass and drained it.

Almer leaned suddenly across the table and spoke tensely. "You have—something maybe—I would like to see—some little relic of Alexandria, let us say."

Woodhouse swept a quick glance around, then reached for the pin in his tie.

"A scarab; that's all."

In the space of a breath Almer had seen what lay in the back of the stone beetle. He gripped Woodhouse's hand fervently.

"Yes, yes—1932! They have told me of your coming. A cablegram from Koch only this afternoon said you would be on the Princess Mary. The other, the real Woodhouse—there will be no slips—he will not!"

"He is as good as a dead man for many months," Woodhouse interrupted. "Not a chance of a mistake." He slipped easily into German. "Everything depends on us now, Herr Almer."

"Perhaps the fate of our fatherland," Almer replied, cleaving to English. Woodhouse stepped suddenly away from the side of the table, against which he had been leaning, and his right hand jerked back to a concealed holster on his hip. His eyes were hot with suspicion.

"You do not answer in German—why not? Answer me in German or by—"

"Ach! What need to become excited?" Almer drew back hastily, and his tongue speedily switched to German. "German is dangerous here on the Rock, captain. Only yesterday they shot a man against a wall because he spoke German too well. Do you wonder I try to forget our native tongue?"

Woodhouse was mollified, and he smiled apologetically. Almer forgave him out of admiration for his discretion.

"No need to suspect me, Almer. They will tell you in Berlin how for twenty years I have served the Wil-



"From Room D every mine in the harbor can be exploded."

helmstrasse. But never before such an opportunity—such an opportunity. Stupendous!" Woodhouse nodded enthusiastic affirmation. "But to business, 1932. This Captain Woodhouse some seven years ago was stationed here on the Rock for just three months."

shot like dogs when they're caught, but die heroes' deaths." The hotel proprietor checked himself in the midst of his rhapsody and came back to more practical details:

"But this afternoon—that man from Alexandria who called you by name. That looked bad, very bad. He knows something?"

Woodhouse, who had been expecting the question and who preferred not to share an anxiety he felt himself best fitted to cope with alone, turned the other's question aside.

"Never met him before in my life to my best recollection. My name he picked up on the Princess Mary, of course. I won a pool one day, and he may have heard some one mention it. Simply a drunken brawler who didn't know what he was doing."

Almer seemed satisfied, but raised another point:

"But the girl who has just left here—am I to have no explanation of her?"

"What explanation do you want?" the captain demanded curtly.

"She recognized you. Who is she? What is she?"

"Devilish unfortunate," Woodhouse admitted. "We met a few weeks ago on a train while I was on my way to Egypt, you know. Chatted together—oh, very informally. She is a capable young woman from the States—a 'buyer,' she calls herself. But I don't think we need fear complications from that score; she's bent only on getting home."

"The situation is dangerous," urged Almer, wagging his head. "She is stopping at the governor's house; any reference she might make about meeting you on a train on the continent when you were supposed to be at Wady Halfa, on the Nile!"

"I have her promise she will not mention that meeting to anybody."

"Ach! A woman's promise!" Almer's eyes invoked heaven to witness a futile thing. "She seemed rather glad to see you again; I!"

"Really?" Woodhouse's eyes lighted.

The Splendide's proprietor was pacing the floor as fast as his fat legs would let him. "Something must be done," he muttered again and again. He halted abruptly before Woodhouse and launched a thick forefinger at him like a torpedo.

"You must make love to that girl, Woodhouse, to keep her on our side," was his ultimatum.

Woodhouse regarded him quizzically, leaned forward and whispered significantly:

"I'm already doing it," he said.

CHAPTER XI.

At Government House.

TURNING to consider the never stale fortunes of one of fate's bean bags—

Mr. Billy Capper, ejected from the Hotel Splendide, took little umbrage at such treatment. It was not an uncommon experience, and, besides, a quiet triumph that would not be dampened by trifles filled his soul. Cheerfully he pushed through the motley crowd on Waterport street down to the lower levels of the city by the Line wall, where the roosts of sailors and warrens of quondam adventurers off all the seven seas made far more congenial atmosphere than that of the Splendide's hollow pretense. He chose a hostelry more commensurate with his slender purse than Almer's, though as a matter of fact the question of paying

George Crandall, governor of the Rock. As the captain emerged from the straggling end of Waterport street and strode through the flowered paths of the Alameda he did not happen to see a figure that dodged behind a chevaux-de-frise of Spanish bayonet on his approach. Billy Capper, who had been pacing the gardens for more than an hour, fear battling with the



predatory impulse that urged him to Government House, watched Captain Woodhouse pass, and his eyes narrowed into a queer twinkle of oblique humor. So Captain Woodhouse had begun to play the game—going to report to the governor, eh? The pale soul of Mr. Capper glowed with a faint flicker of admiration for this cool bravery far beyond its own capacity to practice. Capper waited a safe time, then followed, chose a position outside Government House from which he could see the main entrance and waited.

A tall, thin East Indian with a narrow, ascetic face under his closely wound white turban and wearing a native livery of the same spotless white answered the captain's summons on the heavy knocker. He accepted the visitor's card, showed him into a dim hallway hung with faded arras and coats of chain mail. The Indian, Jaimir Khan, gave Captain Woodhouse a start when he returned to say the governor would receive him in his office. The man had a tread like a cat's—absolutely noiseless. He moved through the half light of the hall like a white wraith. His English was spoken precisely and with a curious mechanical intonation.

Jaimir Khan threw back heavy double doors and announced, "Captain Woodhouse?" He had the doors shut noiselessly almost before the visitor was through them.

A tall, heavy set man with graying hair and mustache rose from a broad desk at the right of a large room and advanced with hand outstretched in cordial welcome.

"Captain Woodhouse of the signal service? Welcome to the Rock, captain. Need you here. Glad you've come."

Woodhouse studied the face of his superior in a swift glance as he shook hands. A broad, full face it was—kindly, intelligent, perhaps not so alert as to the set of eyes and mouth as it had been in younger days when the stripes of service were still to be won. General Sir George Crandall gave the impression of a man content to rest on his honors, though scrupulously attentive to the routine of his

with."

Captain Woodhouse brows, sheaf of folded papers from pocket and passed it to him. He kept his eyes steadily on the general's face as he scanned them.

"C. G. Woodhouse, chief of Ninth grenadiers, Wady General Crandall con ned ti aloud, running his eyes ray the lines of the form. "Ri captain, when my orderly co

A subaltern entered and s "This is Captain Woodhoo eral Crandall indicated X who had risen. "Kindly c to Major Bishop, who will to quarters. Captain Wood—Lady Crandall and I—v you at Government Hous make your bow over the t of Lady Crandall's inflexibl new recruits, you know, sir."

Woodhouse, out in the free drew in a long breath a back his shoulders. He ac the subaltern over the tra Rock to the quarters of Ma, chief signal officer, under was to be junior in comm one regret marked his fir Government House—he had even a glimpse of the lit calling herself Jane Gerson,

But he had missed by a n gin. Piloted by Lady Crandall had left the vaulted break for the larger and light which Sir George had conveyed purpose of an office. This r sort of holy of holies with dall, to be invaded if the genius could be caught lulled to complaisance. Th she had the important neces obstructed light, not a gen modity about Government urge in defense of profane her guest carried under l sheaf of plans—by sterling of women's fancies—and t envy would not allow the wife to have peace until s voured every pattern. She mock horror at the thresh husband's sanctum.

"But, George, dear, you out by this time, you kn Crandall expostulated. "M and I have something—o dously important—to do h made a sly gesture of conc bundle of stiff drawing pap ried. General Crandall, wh at the arrival of the two made a show at capturing his wife held behind her b bubbled laughter at the s so exalted a military lion at general possessed himself drew a curled scroll fro gravely studied it.

"Miss Gerson," he said, eration, "this looks to me l of Battery B. I am suri you should violate the hos Government House by doin from its bedroom windows.

"Foolish! You've got t down for one thing," Lad chided, "and, besides, it's o

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 quickly stops coughs, cures col
 the throat and lungs.

RHEUMATISM WAS MOST SEVERE

ains All The Time Until He
"FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. LAMPSON
a, Ont., Nov. 11th., 1915.
red for a number of years
matism and severe Pains in
ck, from strains and heavy

had given up hope of ever
again, a friend recommended
ves" to me and after using
I felt so much better that
I to take them, and now I
g the best of heath, thanks
edy".

W. M. LAMPSON.
who are reading this— have
y or Bladder Trouble, or
Rheumatism or Pain In The
mach Trouble—give "Fruit-
ir trial. This wonderful fruit
ill do you a world of good,
when everything else fails.
t, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.
or sent postpaid on receipt
Fruit-a-tives Limited,

He motioned the younger
a chair up to the desk.
day on the Princess Mary,
captain?"
eral. Didn't report to you
because I thought it would
time, and I didn't want to

General Crandall tipped
swivel chair and appraised
cer with satisfaction. "Ev-
iet on the upper Nile? Ger-
inking with the mullah
t insurrection or anything

a trivet, sir," Woodhouse
romptly. "Of course we're
; some such move by the
nts working in from Eryth-
var of a sort, perhaps, but
people have things well in

al stretched a hand across

ers, please, captain. I'll re-
order of transfer and you'll
ber of our garrison forth-

Woodhouse brought a thin
ded papers from his breast

of what the lady of Government House
hopes soon to wear if she can get the
goods."

"You see, General Crandall, I'm at-
tacking Government House at its weak-
est point," Jane laughed. "Been here
less than twelve hours, and already
the most important member of the
garrison has surrendered."

"The American sahib, Reynolds,"
chanted Jaimihr Khan from the double
doors, and almost at once the breezy
consul burst into the room. He saluted
all three with an expansive gesture of
the hands.

"Morning, governor! Morning, Lady
Crandall, and same to you, Miss Ger-
son. Dear, dear! This is going to be
a bad day for me, and it's just start-
ed." The little man was wound up
like a sidewalk top, and he ran on
without stopping:

"General Sherman might have got
some real force into his remarks about
war if he'd had a job like mine. Miss
Gerson—news! Heard from the Sax-
onia. Be in harbor some time to-mor-
row and leave at 6 sharp following
morning." Jane clapped her hands.
"I've wired for accommodations for all
of you. Just got the answer. Rotten
accommodations; but, thank heaven,
I won't be able to hear what you say
about me when you're at sea!"

"Anything will do," Jane broke in.
"I'm not particular. I want to sail—
that's all."

The consul looked flustered.

"Um! That's what I came to see
you about, General Crandall." He
jerked his head around toward the
governor with a birdlike pertness.
"What are you going to do with this
young lady, sir?" Jane waited the an-
swer breathlessly.

"Why—um—really, as far as we're
concerned," Sir George answered slow-
ly, "we'd be glad to have her stop here
indefinitely. Don't you agree, Helen?"

"Of course, but—"

"It's this way," the consul interrupt-
ed Lady Crandall. "I've arranged to
get Miss Gerson aboard, provided, of
course, you approve."

"You haven't got a cable through re-
garding her?" the general asked. "Her
passports—lost—lot of red tape, of
course."

"Not a line from Paris even," Reyn-
olds answered. "Miss Gerson says the
ambassador could vouch for her, and"—
"Indeed he could!" Jane started im-
pulsively toward the general. "It was
his wife arranged my motor for me
and advanced me money."

General Crandall looked down into
her eager face indulgently.

"You really are very anxious to sail,
Miss Gerson?"

"General Crandall, I'm not very good
at these 'please spare my lover'
speeches," the girl began, her lips
tremulous. "But it means a lot to me
—to go, my job, my career. I've fought
my way this far, and here I am—and
there's the sea out there. If I can't
step aboard the Saxonia Friday morn-
ing it—it will break my heart."

Gibraltar's master honed his chin
thoughtfully for a minute.

"Um. I'm sure I don't want to break
anybody's heart—not at my age, miss.
I see no good reason why I should not



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time. I've been playing a pretty short
string for the last two years. But"—
he broke off his whine in a sudden ac-
cession of passion—"they can't keep
me down much longer. I'm going to
show 'em!"

General Crandall looked his surprise.
"General, I'm an Englishman. You
know that. I may be down and out,
and my old friends may not know me
when we meet—but I'm English, and
I'm loyal!" Capper was getting a grip
on himself; he thought the patriotic
line a safe one to play with the com-
mander of a fortress.

"Yes, yes. I don't question that, I'm
sure," the general grunted, and he be-
gan to rifle some papers on his desk
petulantly.

Capper pressed home his point. "I
just want you to keep that in mind,
general, while I talk. Just remember
I'm English—and loyal."

The governor nodded impatiently.
Capper leaned far over the desk and
began in an eager whisper:

"General, remember Cook—that chap
in Rangoon—the polo player?" The
other looked blank. "Haven't forgot-
ten him, general—how he lived in
Burma two years, mingling with the

number from the Wilhelmstrasse. He's
on the Rock to do a spy's work."

"Pshaw! Why did Brussels let you
go?" General Crandall tipped back in
his seat and cast an amused glance at
the flushed face before him.

Capper shook his head doggedly.
"I'm not drunk, General Crandall. I'm
so broke I couldn't get drunk if I
would. So help me, I'm telling God's
truth. I got it straight"—Capper
checked his tumult of words and did
some rapid thinking. How much did
he dare reveal! "In Alexandria, gen-
eral—got it there—from the inside, sir.
Koch is the head of the Wilhelmstrasse
crowd there—the same Cook you knew
in Rangoon. He engineered the trick.
The wildest dreams of the Wilhelm-
strasse have come true. They've got a
man in your signal tower, general—in
your signal tower!"

"Suppose the Germans have a spy in
my signal tower or anywhere here,"
he began argumentatively. "Suppose
they learn every nook and corner of
the Rock—have the caliber and range
of every guns in our defense. They
couldn't capture Gibraltar in a thou-
sand years."

"I don't know what they want," Cap-

Woodhouse brought a thin led papers from his breast passed it to his superior. eyes steadily on the general he scanned them. Woodhouse, chief signal officer, Wady Halfa—Crandall con ned the transfer ng his eyes rapidly down the form. "Right. Now, in my orderly comes"—n entered and saluted. aptain Woodhouse." Gen- all indicated Woodhouse. en. "Kindly conduct him shop, who will assign him Captain Woodhouse, we ndall and I—will expect ernaent House soon to bow over the teacup—one ndall's inflexible rules for s, you know. Good day,



"You really are very anxious to sail, Miss Gerson."

let you go if nothing happens meanwhile to make me change my mind." He beamed good humor on her.

"Bless you, general!" she cried. "Hildebrand's will mention you in its advertisements."

"Heaven forbid!" General Crandall cried in real perturbation.

Jane turned to Lady Crandall and took both her hands.

"Come to my room," she urged, with an air of mystery. "You know that evening gown—the one in blue? It's yours, Lady Crandall. I'd give another to the general if he'd wear it. Now one fitting and"—

Her voice was drowned by Lady Crandall's "You dear!"

"Be at the dock at 5 a. m. Friday to see you and the others off, Miss Gerson," Reynolds called after her. "Must go now—morning crowd of busted citizens waiting at the consulate to be fed. Ta-ta!" Reynolds collided with Jaimihr Khan at the double doors.

"A young man who wishes to see you, General Sahib. He will give no name, but he says a promise you made to see him—by telephone an hour ago."

"Show Mr. Reynolds out, Jaimihr!" the general ordered. "Then you may bring the young man in."

CHAPTER XII.

Capper Plays His Cards.

MR. BILLY CAPPER, who had, in truth, telephoned to Government House and secured the privilege of an interview even before the arrival of Woodhouse to report and had paced the paths of the Alameda since, blowing hot and cold on his resolutions, followed the soft footed Indian into the presence of General Crandall.

"Awfully good of you to see me," he babbled as he stood before the desk, turning his hat brim through his fingers like a prayer wheel.

General Crandall bade him be seated. "I haven't forgotten you did me a service in Burma," he added.

"Oh, yes, of course," Capper managed to answer. "But that was my job. I got paid for that."

"You're not with the Brussels secret service people any longer, then?"

The question hit Capper hard. His fingers fluttered to his lips.

"No, general. They—er—let me go. Suppose you heard that—and a lot of other things about me; that I was a rotter—that I drank!"

"What I heard was not altogether complimentary," the other answered judiciously. "I trust it was untrue."

Capper's embarrassment increased.

"Well, to tell you the truth, General Crandall—ah—I did go to pieces for a

other looked blank. "Haven't forgotten him, general—how he lived in Burma two years, mingling with the English, until one day somebody discovered his name was Koch and that he was a mighty unhealthy chap to have about the fortifications? Sure!"

"Yes, I remember him now. But what?"

"There was Hollister too. You played billiards in your club with Hollister, I fancy. Thought him all right, too, until a couple of secret service men walked into the club one day and clapped handcuffs on him. Remember that, general?"

The commander exclaimed snappishly that he could not see his visitor's drift.

"I'm just refreshing your memory, general," Capper hastened to reassure "just reminding you that there isn't much difference between a German and an Englishman, after all—if the German wants to play the English man and knows his book. He can fool a lot of us."

"Granted. But I don't see what all this has to do with?"

"Listen, general!" Capper was trembling in his eagerness. "I'm just in from Alexandria. Came on the Princess Mary. There was an Englishman aboard bound for Gib. Name was Captain Woodhouse, of the signal service."

"Quite right. What of that?" General Crandall looked up suspiciously.

"Have you seen Captain Woodhouse, general?"

"Not a half hour ago. He called to report."

"Seemed all right to you—this Woodhouse?" Capper eyed the other's face narrowly.

"Of course. Why not?"

"Remember Cook, general! Remember Hollister!" Capper warned.

General Crandall exploded irritably:



"He's a German Spy!"

"What the devil do you mean? What are you driving at, man?"

"What do I mean? I mean this chap who calls himself Woodhouse isn't Woodhouse at all. He's a German spy—from the Wilhelmstrasse—with a

sand years."

"I don't know what they want," Capper returned, with the injured air of a man whose worth fails of recognition. "I only came here to warn you that your Captain Woodhouse is taking orders from Berlin."

"Come—come, man! Give me some proof to back up this cock and bull story," General Crandall snapped.

"Here it is, general—all I've got of the story. The real Woodhouse comes down from somewhere up in the Nile—I don't know where—and puts up for the night in Alexandria to wait for the Princess Mary. No friends in the town, you know; nowhere to visit. Three Wilhelmstrasse men in Alexandria, headed by that clever devil Cook or Koch, who calls himself a doctor now. Somehow they get hold of the real Woodhouse and do for him—what I don't know—probably kill the poor devil.

(To be Continued.)

TITLES IN RUSSIA.

Where There Are Only Two Classes, Nobles and Peasants.

Contrary to the laws existing in England and Sweden, in Russia when a lady belonging to a titled family marries a Russian gentleman without a title she takes her husband's name entirely, and the only right left to her of her former title is to write on her visiting cards and official papers "Mrs. So-and-so, born Princess, Countess or Baroness So-and-so." Her children are called by their father's name. There are only a few exceptions to this rule.

In Russia no middle class or gentry are known. There are only nobles and peasants. The czar, however, grants sometimes for special merit the right to be styled a nobleman and also for the same reason the titles of count and baron and occasionally that of prince.

All those merchants who have kept their firms always flourishing for a hundred years have the right to receive the foreign title of baron. This law was made by Peter the Great over 200 years ago, but the merchants very seldom accept this title and generally decline the privilege.

In former days when the peasants were still slaves they had no family names, but were called by their father's Christian name. Peter's son was called son of Peter—in Russian Petrov; so also Smirnov—Simon's son; Ivanov—Ivan's (John) son, and so on. When slavery was abolished and the emancipation proclaimed by the Emperor Alexander II, they all kept these names. Since then many of them have received the right to belong to the class of nobles.

The Russian clergy, belonging to the class of peasants, for it very seldom happens that nobles become priests, have special family names. Their names mean always a feast day or a precious stone or something connected with the church. In former days the clergy was a class apart, and a son of a clergyman was bound to be a clergyman, and when they first entered the church they chose a name for themselves.—London Answers.

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The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.
Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

VALUE OF GOOD SEED.

Citations From Ancient Roman Writers on Value of Selection.

At this season of the year every farmer should know to what he will seed each field and have on hand seed for that purpose or know definitely where he can get the particular kind, quantity and quality he requires, writes J. D. O'Donnell, supervisor of irrigation, in the Reclamation Record.

It might do us good to go back into history and know what Cato and Varro of ancient Rome had to say about seed. In their writings we find such paragraphs as these:

"Seed should be examined to ascertain that it is not sterile by age, that it is clean and particularly that it is not adulterated with other varieties of similar appearances."

"I have seen those seeds on whose selection much time and labor have been spent nevertheless degenerate if men do not each year rigorously separate by hand the largest specimens."

Our modern campaigns in favor of seed selection do not appear to be anything new; nevertheless these campaigns are greatly needed and do much good.

For the good of the American farmer we should have legislation penalizing the planting of foul and diseased seed. The harm does not fall alone on the farmer guilty of such practice. The pests and diseases so propagated spread through the agencies of wind and irrigation water to the fields of neighbors who have perhaps spent much time and money in attempting to grow pure strains of various field crops. The spreading of plant pests and plant diseases is just as reprehensible as is the spreading of animal pests and diseases, and it should be so recognized and punished.

There are certain strains of all field crops which are particularly suited to certain localities. These certain strains should be ascertained, and entire communities should lean strongly to the production of these strains unadulterated by other strains or weed and insect pests.

Every neighborhood has its farmer who has acquired the reputation of producing crops which are readily bought by his neighbors for seed. Entire communities can enter into such work better than an individual. The individual is compelled to struggle against the fouling of his fields through the carelessness of his neighbors.

Do not decide that good seed pays and then fail to act. Get busy; get seed you know is clean and high in germination. Good seed will not likely get cheaper between now and seeding time. Be prepared.

Lighten Weight of Wagon Pole.

During the harvest season horses are more susceptible to galls and skin bruises, because their skin becomes porous and softened to permit perspiration or sweating. Not only should the necks be bathed quite freely with soft

sary weight to the necks of the horses. The ordinary farm wagon tongue and neck yoke weigh between thirty and fifty pounds, and the greater share, if not all, of this can easily be removed by the use of an old cultivator spring, a short chain and two eyebolts arranged as shown in the drawing.—Farm Progress.

BITS OF FARM WISDOM.

A little grease and paint applied to farm machinery while the snow is on the ground may save layoffs in the busy springtime.

"Home project work" for boys and girls is the latest effort of New York state to make better rural communities.

Homespun clothes may no longer be with us, but apple cider vinegar made at home is still seasoning many a farmer's meal, and it is easy to make.

Timothy likes lime. On the rather acid soils it gives more response to lime than to the best fertilizers.

Watch out for the eggs of the tent caterpillar when you start pruning your orchard—it's easier to get them before the eggs hatch than after.

Eggs of inferior market quality as to size, shape and color should not be used for hatching, because the pullets hatched from them may lay the same kind of eggs.

APPLYING LIME TO SOILS.

Growers are sometimes puzzled by advice to apply lime to their soils, the analysis of which shows fair lime content, says Thomas C. Wallace. In such cases they should consider that irrigation carries out into the subsoil and the drainage most of the soluble lime as it is produced, but as well an analysis of the soil will often show such a material proportion of magnesium as to make the carbonate of lime in the soil practically insoluble and starve the plants for lime. If there is plenty of lime in the soil it is good farming to look up ways and means of making it available, but in the meantime the application of lime is good practice.

A Gallant Doctor.

Colonel (Dr.) Howard G. Barrie, who is again leaving for the front from his home in Kuling, China, and who has been twice honored by the Serbian Government, was formerly a resident of Toronto. He married the late Hon. John Macdonald's daughter, who with her three children are at present in Kuling, China. At the time of the South African war Dr. Barrie went over to South Africa in charge of several students, and was the first to organize the Y. M. C. A. on the battlefield. A few years ago he went to China as a missionary for the Methodist Church. He established a hospital at Kuling, China, and went to Edinburgh, where he took a post-graduate course. When

Farm and Garden

SEED CORN SELECTION.

Winter a Good Time For Farmers to Plan Seed Improvement Campaign.

Much may be done during the winter months toward improving the quality of the corn crop for the following year. It is particularly important to hold over from good crops sufficient seed corn for two or three years' plantings.

This is essential in the origination and perpetuation of high yielding varieties adapted to local conditions. Seed corn that matures well and dries out promptly without injury will keep its good germinating and yielding power for four or five years. Seed corn of the best quality can be always avail-



A GOOD METHOD OF SELECTING SEED.

able by protecting a sufficient quantity from moisture and insects and other animals.

The need of sources from which suitable seed corn can be obtained is especially great in the semiarid and Rocky mountain regions. Since this is a sparsely settled country, subject to extreme seasonal variations, seed of adapted varieties is much scarcer each year than in sections where the corn crop is more certain.

Nothing else would so cheaply turn many corn failures into successes as the establishment of good sources of seed corn. While a knowledge of corn breeding would be helpful, any farmer can do much toward supplying himself and his neighborhood with better seed corn by starting with a well tested variety and selecting the best ears from

Spring Pers

A Prominent Ontario Speaks.

Welland, Ont.—"I am g about Dr. Pierce's remedi-



I have recommended Dr. P dies to several of my acquai "I have one of the Cor Medical Advisers and think of it."—MRS. MAY CLARK St., Welland, Ont.

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Dr. Pierce's Common Se Adviser—a great doctor bo pages, cloth bound—answer portant questions. Copy v customs prepaid, for 50 cents to pay wrapping and mailing

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pel and invigorates stomach, liver Sugar-coated and easy to ta

SPRING TIPS

A Few Points About houettes and New

Notwithstanding the plain skirts, one notes with i who will not say gratificat —that the silhouette of t figure is once more changir rious or injurious change c ure lines, necessitating an able corset, but a very change in the length an skirts.

A welcome change, for have had quite enough c skirts, many times so u grotesquely displaying fan a too generous proportion c ings and not infrequently tunately not so straight a as legs should be.

Bags as a pre-eminent sory are holding their own advent of many interesting both garments and accesso for spring.

The variety of shapes ar in new bags is no more var purposes to which they ar For one to be thoroughly must have a bag for every for every business and soc





lished a hospital at Kuling, China, and went to Edinburgh, where he took a post-graduate course. When the present war broke out he volunteered for service, and in charge of a medical unit, was sent to Serbia. He was the first English doctor in Serbia, and was in command of eighteen doctors. Gradually his staff dwindled to three; he became a victim of typhus fever epidemic and was ordered home to China for a rest.

water and collars thoroughly cleaned, but all possible weight should be removed from their necks.
An improperly balanced corn cultivator will add many pounds unne-



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It contains 70% Brandram Genuine BB White Lead and 30% Pure White Zinc, mixed in pure Linseed Oil and ground to exceeding fineness in our modern plants. Science and extended tests have proved that this combination produces a paint of great Covering Capacity and Durability,—one that will protect your home against the destructive weather of Canada's changeable climate.

Our authorized agent will gladly give you color cards and prices. Or you may write our Service Department direct, for advice on your painting problems.

McCABE & SHAVER, Napanee.
HUGH ELLIOTT, Tamworth.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

and his neighborhood with better seed corn by starting with a well tested variety and selecting the best ears from the best stalks each year. By so doing natural selection assists in weeding out the unfit. Where corn is grown for grain there is no better locality from which to obtain seed than that in which it is to be planted. Where grown for the silo or for large stalk growth seed may be obtained to advantage from a more southern locality or a lower altitude.

Nature's Wood Lot Mantle.

Investigations made by the Pennsylvania State college foresters show that many wood lots do not have a good protective mantle. Nature develops a protection against drying wind and storms in the form of a mantle composed of the branches of long crowned trees along the outer edges of the wood lot. For a distance of fifty to seventy-five feet from the edge the wood lot should be disturbed as little as possible and preferably not at all except to remove dead trees and an occasional large, overmature tree.

While the mantle should be allowed to develop and to remain on all sides, it is particularly important that it be maintained on the side toward the prevailing direction of the wind. C. R. Anderson of the State college forestry staff says failure to observe this simple precaution may mean much drying out of the soil, an invasion of the wood lot by grasses, hardening of the soil, a greater number of limbs broken by wind and more injury from frost cracks.

HANDY FARM HINTS.

Allowing animals to harvest corn saves the labor of cutting, husking, hauling to the feed lot and hauling the manure back on the land.

Delicious table sirup can be made from cull and waste apples by home methods developed by the United States department of agriculture.

Limestone soils in general are particularly well suited to alfalfa, but even such lands are frequently acid and require liming to grow this crop successfully.

While corn culture under droughty conditions is largely a matter of taking chances with seasonal conditions, certain controllable conditions of soil and seed often determine the success or failure of the crop.

Thoroughly rotted manure makes good mulching for shrubs. It may be spaded into the soil in the spring. A thin covering over the lawn is also desirable to hold the snow and work into the soil during the spring.

Grandmother's Pumpkin Pie.

Two cupfuls of pumpkin thoroughly mashed after having been steamed in a colander, two cupfuls of milk, one egg, half teaspoonful of ginger, one-fourth cupful of sugar, one-fourth cupful of molasses, half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of raisins. Boil the raisins half an hour, let the water boil away, slip out the seeds and add the pulp to the pumpkin. Scald the milk and mix with the pumpkin, add the seasoning, molasses and egg last. Bake in a plate lined and rimmed with crust.

must have a bag for every c

for every business and socia

There are shopping bags, o

sport bags, party bags, por

bags, little bags and big ba

ful, all pleasing and many

Bags are made of the sui

material, of ribbon or crocl

braid.

Bags of straw and satin ma

hat are not unlikely, and

floss embroidery will be us

tually all of the bags of plai

and many of those made of

WEE ELEGANCE

What Four-year-olds Wear

Frost.

Old rose will be much used

garments the coming season.

however, is white velours clo



Photo by American Press As

A PERFECT LADY.

cut and trimmed with beaver

small turban. A white wo

accompaniment is almost as

the lady herself.

Children (
FOR FLETCHER
CASTOR

ing Personals

inent Ontario Woman
Speaks.

Ont.—"I am glad I heard
Pierce's remedies. When I
was tired-out and
worn-out I used
'Golden Medical
Discovery' and
'Favorite Prescription.' It is true
that they are grand
remedies, and I
found that they
built me up and
made me feel like
a new person. I
believe I used
seven bottles in all.
I recommended Dr. Pierce's reme-
dial of my acquaintances.
one of the Common Sense
risers and think very highly
of it. MARY CLARK, 117 State
St., Ont.

Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
is a tonic and builder that brings
up the liver, stomach and
bowels, thus causing
indigestion and constipation

and means good health; good
strong men and women,
and ambition, with minds
muscles ever willing. Any
dealer will supply you with
Golden Medical Discovery
in liquid or tablet form. Send
for 'Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo,
N. Y., for medical advice.

Pierce's Common Sense Medical
great doctor book—of 1008
pages—answers many im-
mense questions. Copy will be sent,
paid, for 50 cents (or stamps)
plus mailing charges.
Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate
the stomach, liver and bowels.
and easy to take as candy.

SPRING TIPS.

Four Points About Sil-
houettes and New Bags.

Understanding the plaits in the new
notes with interest—and
not say gratification as well?
silhouette of the feminine
is more changing. Not a se-
rious change of actual fig-
ure, necessitating an uncomfort-
able, but a very reasonable
change in the length and width of

the change, for surely we
quite enough of the short
times so unkindly and
displaying fantastic shoes,
ous proportion of gay stock-
ing so frequently legs unfor-
t so straight and beautiful
old be.

a pre-eminent dress acces-
sory their own, despite the
many interesting novelties in
trims and accessories of dress

ty of shapes and materials
is no more varied than the
which they are to be put.
be thoroughly in fashion
a bag for every costume and
business and social occasion.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Very
Interesting King.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE WOOD

Thrilling and Unique Experience of a
Little Boy Who Had Sharp Eyes.
How a Kindly Act Was Rewarded.
Summer Sports in Winter Time.

Well, said Uncle Ben to little Ned
and Polly Ann, I am going to tell a
story about

BEEES AND FAIRIES.

Once upon a time there was a little
old lady who lived with her grand-
child in a house not very far from the
magic woods.

People said the magic woods were
full of elves and fairies, and they were
afraid to go there. Little Hans loved
the woods, though. Whenever his
grandmother would allow him he went
wandering away in the forest.

"Perhaps, grannie, I may some day
meet with the kind fairy folk, and if I
do I will not let them go until they tell
me how I can be a useful little boy,"
he said.

"You are a useful little boy, dearie,"
his grandmother would answer.

"But I wish I could earn some money
to make you more comfortable," he
said. "When I'm a great big man I
shall work so hard that you can wear
a silk dress every day in the week."

One day when Hans was out in the
forest he noticed a huge spider's web,
and right in the middle of it was a
poor bee buzzing and struggling to get
free.

Hans was a kind hearted boy, and
he was sorry for the insect.

He broke the web so that the bee
could fly away. It did not go far, but
perched on the branch of a tree. Hans
was surprised to hear it speak.

"Thank you, Hans," it said. "I am
the king of the bees, and I must re-
ward you for saving me from wicked
old Ogre Spider, who would soon have
made a meal of me. If you will do as
I tell you you shall always have de-
licious honey to eat and sell."

Then the bee told Hans to gather the
seed of certain flowers that grew in
the magic wood and plant them in his
grandmother's garden.

The little boy took the seed home and
planted them. When the magic flow-
ers bloomed they were all yellow and
gave off a delicious fragrance. Hosts
of bees swarmed to the garden and
worked busily filling the hives with
honey. When the queen came by one
day in her carriage she stopped to look
at the garden and taste of the honey.

So delicious was the sweet that she
ordered that it should be put up in
golden pots for her own special use.
The queen paid the little old lady so
much for this honey that the little
boy's wish came true—his grandmoth-
er could have afforded a silk gown for
every day in the week if she had cared

yellow into a fruity reddish pink and a
ribbon of turquoise blue. Pure French
this coloring and entirely successful.

Tulle hats and hats of tulle combined
with straw or crin are always in the
southern season showing, and there are
quantities of such models in black, with
trimming entirely of tulle or great
bows of tulle bound narrowly in satin
or feather trimmings, such as have
been used on the winter's large dress
hats—paradise, gourah, imitation egrets
and all the other delicate plumage.

HERE'S A NEW MODEL.

The Kind of Garment That Answers
a Daily Need.

Fashioned of white voile, embroid-
ered in a touch of color, cut with shoul-
der tucks and a double collar that also



FOR SERVICE.

forms a vestee effect, this blouse is
also modish with a bow of moire rib-
bon run through the front to match
the skirt, which in this case is maroon
serge.

About Home Lighting.

High intrinsic brilliance of lighting is
not necessarily good lighting. We must
aim to get away from the staring, high
placed fixture, the bulb that makes a
blur of light in one particular spot
only. What we need in the home is
not light, but lighting, two very differ-
ent things.

Another point is that we should try
to have our fixtures bear some relation
to the harmony of the room and the
furniture. Light has aesthetic qual-
ities, but we seldom are led to believe
so except on the stage. Light effects
on the stage can be imitated in ideas
in the home. Even the most sumptu-
ous room will be ruined by a poorly
placed, incongruous lighting fixture.
Lighting must, first, be comfortable to
the eye. It must, second, enhance the
objects and furnishings of the room
and not mar them. We can learn a
great deal from the lighting experts,
whether they be purveyors of gas, oil
or electricity.

THE INEVITABLE JAR.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Very
Disagreeable Gnome.

THE BOY WITH THE SULKS.

All About How Two Sour Tempered
Individuals Made Themselves Miser-
able—Spoiling An Appetite—An In-
teresting Tale With a Moral.

Well, said Uncle Ben to little Ned
and Polly Ann, tonight I will tell you
about

THE TROLL'S VISIT.

Once on a time there was a little
black troll who lived in the ground.
He was the grouchiest troll of the
tribe, and none of the other trolls ever
wanted him around.

Now, you may have heard it said
that misery loves company, and he
couldn't get it because none of his
troll companions, who were cheerful
little creatures who sang as they work-
ed, could stand the little black troll
for more than two minutes at a time.

And the little black troll complained
to the troll king that he was lonely
and that he thought the other trolls
didn't treat him right.

The troll king thought and thought.
He knew just why the other trolls
didn't care to have the black troll
around, but he believed it would do
more good if the little black fellow
found it out for himself.

So he said: "Very well. There's a
little boy not far from here that's been
complaining in just the way you com-
plain. I think I'll send you to visit
him for awhile."

The troll was quite pleased, and
when he reached Johnny Blyn's house
he was beginning to feel more cheer-
ful.

Johnny didn't say, "Glad to see you,"
or anything of that sort. He just star-
ed at the troll and remarked, "My,
what queer clothes you wear!"

The troll was hungry, and, as it was
lunch time, he followed Johnny in to
the lunch table. Johnny began by say-
ing that he didn't want anything and
that there wasn't anything fit to eat.
He said such horrid things about the
food that at last the troll lost his own
appetite.

Then Johnny's mother told them to
go out and play, but Johnny said he
didn't want to play. He was tired of
all the games. When the troll suggest-
ed some nice new ones Johnny said he
wouldn't play such dull games.

He stood it until tea time, and then
he said to Johnny: "I'm going home.
I don't think I like it here."

Of course Johnny wanted to know
why, and the gnome answered:

"You are too peevish and ill humor-
ed, that's why."

"You're peevish and ill humored
yourself, you old black troll!" Johnny
cried angrily.

"Maybe I am," the troll answered

the thoroughly in fashion a bag for every costume and business and social occasion. e shopping bags, outing bags, party bags, porch sewing bags and big bags—all use- easing and many unique. e made of the suit or dress of ribbon or crochet and of

straw and satin matching the not unlikely, and bead and oddery will be used on vir- of the bags of plain material of those made of fancy ma-

rmng bags are to be found, in shaped by rows of shir- bottom and finished with a e tassel of silk floss; the brilliantly striped silk cut on ad with colorful beads used as a tassel and to trim the wn string handles.

SEE ELEGANCE.

r-year-olds Wear For Jack Frost.

will be much used for small be coming season. This coat, s white velours cloth simply



American Press Association.

A PERFECT LADY.

named with beaver, as is the an. A white woolly muff nent is almost as huge as itself.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
STORIA

boy's wish came true—his grandmo- ther could have afforded a silk gown for every day in the week if she had cared to have one.

Riddles.

Why is a watch like a river? Be- cause it won't run long without wind- ing.

What is the largest room in the world? Room for improvement.

When will water stop running down hill? When it gets to the bottom.

Why is a bootblack like the sun? Because he shines for all.

SPRING HATS.

Tips About the New
Millinery That's Visible.

One of the best looking panamas in a notably good collection of sports hats was a rather small model whose roll- ing brim was edged by buttonholing in black and lemon yellow silks. Long stitches in the same colors formed a narrow line around the crown, and a flower made of white silk braid and black and yellow silks was applied flat- ly to the crown at the left front. The citron yellow was too pale to give the hat a striking air, but relieved the sharp contrast of white and black.

Much yellow in all the popular tones —citron, canary, gold, mustard, etc.—is in the sports hat showing and is fea- tured both in straws and in fabrics. Crowns of felt and cloth are associated with straw brims, crown tops of fabric are set into crowns of straw and the brims may be all of the straw or part- ly of straw and partly of fabric.

The mossy rough straws of last sum- mer combine very effectively with plain fabrics for sports hat purposes, and very fine, supple straw braids are used in two or even more colors, the colors alternating throughout the whole hat and giving the effect of nar- row stripes running round the hat. A little collapsible hat of this sort in smart coloring with a brim facing of plain silk and a cockade trimming of similar plain silk would be a comfort- able and practical possession.

Along with the various forms of high satin turbans come lower turbans in- numerable in satin or faille or other silk or in silk and straw combined. Black, the dark browns and the deep blues are, as usual, much in evidence in these small street hats, and there are a good many purples and grays.

Purple and a medium old blue are much combined, and a clever little tur- ban with the narrowest of cloche brims and the highest of crowns is all of pur- ple satin, with its trimming a narrow band of old blue beads running around the high crown near its top and three tassels of old blue beads dangling from this band in front.

A small sailor shape with rather nar- row sharply rolled brim is offered in satin and, though trying, is a jaunty and youthful model.

Wide brimmed floppy picture hats of finest crin are among the things offered for southern wear, and many of them seem to be of the turned up back and drooping front lines. One of these models was of the palest sulphur yel- low tone with a wreath of camellia- like roses shading exquisitely from the yellow of the hat down through deeper

THE INEVITABLE JAR.

The Kind of Container You Are Al- ways Needing.

For cold cream comes this fetching jar of creamy glaze set off with a band of yellow tulips and daisies growing



ON HER TOILET TABLE.

in a rich green field, however restrict- ed. The design has both beauty and usefulness.

Sister and Baby Ride.

What a jolly time the baby is having on her first sleigh ride with sister holding tight! Snow, of course, she is yet too young to understand. But next



Photo by American Press Association.

BABY'S FIRST SLEIGH RIDE.

winter she will know more about it. Snow is such a queer thing; it looks so soft and warm and feathery. But when you take it in your hand it is very cold and soon disappears. It is so entirely different from what it ap- pears to be—to a baby.

Vivid Blouses.

There is an attempt to bring back vivid blouses for the spring. This will be quite easy to do if the blouses are worn outside and not inside the skirt. Straight middy blouses of blue and purple crepe de chine are offered in the specialty shops. They are embroidered in colored threads and bullion.

yourself, you did black from Johnny cried angrily.

"Maybe I am," the troll answered meekly, "but I'm not going to be so any more, for if I can't stand you I can't expect anybody to stand me."

HOW TO MAKE ALL BATTERS.

Griddles Are Important, and Cold Weather Demands That a Table- spoonful of Shortening Be Added to Give Richness to Your Flapjacks.

To the woman in the home, especial- ly one who does her own work, all bat- ter mixtures seem to be somewhat of a bother. She dreads the smoke at- tendant on frying, the long time re- quired to prepare a plate sufficient for the family appetite, and she is apt to allow the head of the house to seek his cakes elsewhere.

But nothing, if well made, is so wholesome and sustaining as the hot cake on a cold morning. Batters of all kinds are extremely simple if im- portant points in stirring and making them are noted. Contrary to the usual custom, it is better to sift the flour into the liquid than to pour the liquid into the flour. Add the two very slow- ly to avoid lumps. Beat over and over with a large perforated spoon or whip. Allow the mixture to stand long enough so that the flour may swell and the mixture not be unexpectedly too thick. If we notice the deft hot cake expert in various restaurants we will see that he pours the batter and does not spoon it. Yet few women have followed this common sense plan and stick to the old, inefficient method of lading the batter instead of pouring it.

The important thing about the mix- ture is the griddle. Custom has de- creed that it should be soapstone, but there are both aluminum and cast iron and iron griddles which give excellent results. The important thing is to have the griddle the right tempera- ture before the batter is laid on it. The griddle should never be washed, but wiped with paper or towel. Scour- ing with salt will sometimes prevent sticking. From supply stores we can secure a little holder for the fat or griddle greaser which will help us in the somewhat untidy task of greasing the griddle.

While many of the prepared pancake flours on the market are excellent, the addition of a tablespoonful of shorten- ing increases the delicacy of the cake. Mixtures of milk are also more tender, and a griddle cake is like other cakes— if you can't make it of the best mate- rial it is not worth while. Eggs will give it more nourishment and make it more attractive looking. Waffles are particularly nourishing because they are a rich egg batter. The hot cake is nutritious because it combines milk, flour, eggs and sugar, especially when eaten with some kind of sirup. As it has a high starch, sugar and fat con- tent it is an excellent food to resist winter cold and keep up the body's energy.

The sour milk mixtures made with sour milk and soda are lighter than those made with ordinary milk be- cause in sour milk part of the protein is already digested. But batters with either sour or sweet milk are whole- some and easy to make if thought and common sense are used.

THE MARKET MEAT SHOP



A Child Can Buy Meat

here just as well as the most experienced matron. For we handle only one grade of meat—the very choicest. So that insures fine quality, no matter who buys it. And as we have but one price for all, it is perfectly safe to send a child for meat when it is more convenient to do so.

E. R. TODD, Proprietor

'Phone 121.

—FOR NEW FRESH—

**Garden Seeds,
Early Peas and
Early Corn,**

—Try—

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 130.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

ANGUS THIBAUT,

Licensed Auctioneer.

Prince Edward County and Lennox
and Addington.

TERMS REASONABLE

For full information inquire of
Edward Thibault, of the Beverly Mc-
Donald Grocery Store, or phone 272,
Picton. 47-3m

W. T. BAIRD

**ORGANIST AND CHOIR
DIRECTOR**

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. Chas. E. Cragg, B.D., Pastor

9.30 a.m.—Class service.

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship.

Special sermon to the Oddfellows.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible
Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

Monday, 8 p.m.—Dr. Chas. A. Wil-
son will speak on "Experiences of a
Medical Officer with a Battalion over-
seas.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—General Praise
and Praise Service.

The town settled the claim of Mr.
English for damages to horse and
cutter, on Centre street some weeks
ago, by paying Mr. English \$100.

The two Oddfellows' lodges, Napa-
nee Lodge No. 86, and Argyll Lodge
No. 212, will attend divine service at
Grace Methodist Church on Sunday
morning at 10.30 o'clock.

The members of Desoronto Lodge,
Desoronto, and Napanee Lodge No. 86
I. O. O. F. paid a fraternal visit to
Argyll Lodge No. 212, Napanee on
Thursday evening. A most pleasant
time was spent.

The men of St. Mary Magdalene
church will be "At Home," on Thurs-
day evening, May 3rd. A good pro-
gramme has been provided, and
refreshments will be served. All are
welcome. Silver collection.

Hogs and Calves Wanted.

Will ship Saturday, April 28th.
Prices 7c. to 10c. for calves. Highest
market price for Hogs weighing 160
lbs. and upwards. Light hogs not
wanted.

J. W. HAMBLBY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

THE RIGHT VARNISH.

For furniture, linoleums, hard wood
floors, vehicles, boats, inside or out-
side, there is nothing better than
Copalline Varnish, because it dries
hard, has a beautiful glossy finish,
and will not turn white with water.
All sizes from 25c. per ½ pint to \$4.00
per gallon, at WALLACE'S Drug
Store, agents for Napanee.

To Reconstruct the School.

W. D. Black, M.P.P., Newburgh,
has secured a special grant from the
Provincial Government to the historic
high school, of \$1,000. This in addi-
tion to the grant from the county and
from the village of Newburgh, brings
the full reconstruction of the school,
as planned, within sight. Another
\$1,000 will do it, and it is coming.
There is a porch and wing for chemical
room needed to complete the plan.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

On Monday morning a team of
horses belonging to Mr. E. O. McCabe,
Hay Bay took fright and ran away
from in front of J. Graham's black-
smith shop, on Dundas street. The
team ran up Dundas street narrowly
missing a single rig standing in front
of Scrimshaw's grocery. Further up
street it struck Mr. W. R. Lott's
auto, smashing the radiator and one
fender and flattening one lamp. The
auto was turned half way round
with the force of the impact. The
team then turned up John street and
ran into the back of a lumber wagon
and from there straddled a telegraph
pole and were captured. The team
attached to the lumber wagon ran
all the way to the station before

**Its the Satisf
and Comfo**

Our customers derive

FIT

of their Clothes, that
our trade.

Clothing cut to your i
measurements, Good Tr
and care in the making
a lasting, shape-retai
ment.

JAMES WALTI

Merchant Tailoring,

ST. ANDREWS' C

(PRESBYTERIA

Rev. A. J. Wilson, P
pastor.

10.30 a. m.—Morning se

11.45—Sunday School

Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening serv

The pastor will preach

vices.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman,

Services at S. Mary

Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evensong.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first
men; cigars and tobacco.
call.

J. N. Ost

Automobile Tires.

We have just received a
tires made by the best m
are prepared to fit your ca
at any catalogue prices, at
satisfaction.

W. J. N

THE NEW GROCERY.

Fruits in season—banan
grape fruit, lemons, p
dates, evap. peaches, cra
dried apples.

G. W.

'Phone 236.

Canadian Casualties.

Bert Pearson, who le
with the 146th Battalion,
dead, from wounds.

Killed in Action—A. R.

ton.

Wounded R. W. Wils

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and
Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio:—Dundas Street. 38tf

HOMEMADE CANDY

The most Delicious
Confectionery to be
had in Napanee.

FRERH MADE
EVERY DAY.

Ice Cream and Hot
Drinks.

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

SPENCER & ROSE

We have a full Car of
**Buggies and
Spring Wagons.**

WE ALSO SELL

Brantolas, Karn-Morris and
Heintzman Pianos.

Kitchen Cabinets, Fanning Mills,
Beitz's Goods including Stable
Outfits, Hay Forks, Churns,
Power Washers, Etc.

Brantford Wind Mills.

Gasoline and Coal Oil Engines,
Grinders and Scales.

A full line of McCormick Mach-
inery, new and second hand.

DeLaval and Lilly Cream
Separators, Etc.

John Goodson Thrashing Outfits

Several 14 h.p. portable Steam
Engines rebuilt for silo filling.

Dawson Ditch Diggers.

Call and Get Our Prices

126-m

**Best 30c. Tea in Nap-
anee, at JUDSON'S.**

and from there straddled a telegraph
pole and were captured. The team
attached to the lumber wagon ran
all the way to the station before
they were under control.

Y.W.C.A. MILITARY WORK.

In the council chamber, on Mon-
day evening a citizen's committee
was organized to promote a cam-
paign in the interest and support of
the Y.M.C.A. military work. Appoint-
ments made were:

Frank S. Boyes, Chairman.

W. A. Grange, Secretary.

Geo. Gibbard, Captain of the Col-
lectors.

Arrangements are being made to
have speakers from Toronto occupy
pulpits on Sunday, May 13th. On
Wednesday night, May 16th, a mass
meeting of citizens will be held in the
Armouries when Captain Trivett, a
returned soldier, will relate his ex-
periences. Thursday, May 17th, the
town will be systematically canvassed
by the collectors and their teams. Be
ready.

MARRIED AT SELBY.

A very pretty wedding was solemn-
ized at the Methodist Parsonage, at
Selby, on Wednesday evening, April
18th, 1917, when Miss Florence Helene,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Sex-
smith, was united in marriage with
Mr. Francis Wilbert Ballance, son of
Mr. William Ballance, of Selby. The
bride, who was unattended, looked un-
usually well in a travelling suit of
navy taffeta. The young couple are
exceedingly popular among a large
circle of friends, Miss Sexsmith having
been organist in the Methodist church
for the past three or four years. Up-
on their return from Watertown and
other points east Mr. and Mrs. Bal-
lance will take up their home on the
Ballance farm east of Selby. Their
many friends join in wishing them a
long and happy life together.

Sure to be of Interest.

Since its organization, the Historical
Society has provided the citizens of
Napanee with several series of lec-
tures, dealing with the modern and
mediaeval history of nearly every
country in the world; but up to the
present time, no lecturer has touched
upon the early records of Mesopota-
mia, made doubly interesting to us
now, owing to the sacrifices the Em-
pire is making in reclaiming it from
the Turk. Recent exploration and
excavations have laid bare many new
chapters in the history of this, the
cradle of the world; in fact the men
in khaki, while digging their trenches
have unearthed many historical treas-
ures. The Rev. V. O. Boyle, of St.
George's Cathedral, has made a
special study of this subject, and has
consented to give us the benefit of his
researches, in a lecture on May 11th.
This will be the last lecture of the
season, and no one can afford to miss
it. Several lantern slides, especially
prepared for the occasion will be
thrown upon the screen. This will be
a rare opportunity to obtain a glimpse
of the ancient civilization of this very
interesting region. Bear the date in
mind, Friday, May 11th. The meet-
ing will be open to all. Before the
lecture, the annual report of the
Society will be presented, and the
election of officers will take place.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Mr. A. E. Paul is acting purchaser
for these grounds. He has already
sold some lots and is ready to sell
a few more. There is no pleasanter
spot in town for a residence and at
the low price asked for these lots
they should all go in a hurry. 20-b

Killed in Action.—A. R. I-
ton.

Wounded K. W. Wilso
T. Wm. Cousins, Napanee,
Tamworth.

Sgt. Wilkins, who was
the 80th, is reported wou
shot in the arm. Frank
who was also with the
wounded.

PARROTT-FRASER WEDD

The marriage of Miss El-
ser, daughter of Mr. and
Fraser, of Odessa, to Lie
Parrott, B.Sc., only son of
rott, Odessa, was quietly
in Kingston, on Wednesday
7th, 1917, by Rev. Alfr
pastor of Sydenham Stree
church. The wedding was
viciously announced as the
attending Queen's Univer
which she graduated on
April 25th. Lieut. Parrott
England with the 256th
Construction Battalion.

THE SUREST MOTH DES

WALLACE'S Cedar Flak
moths, cockroaches, ants a
sects. 25c. the package,
LACE'S Drug Store Limit

GOOD WORK OF RED

The following is quote
letter from Mrs. (Major) :
England:

"I am in the head or adn
department of the Red Cr
file away the letters, and
more important, turn up all
letters they want. I simply
work. It is very interest
have learned a great deal o
structive, and as far as I am
little known facts about th
the Red Cross. I have be
notes and will send them to
I am sure you will be ast
the scope of the work.

hardly an appeal we get
where that is not generous
ed, and I will tell you on
have seen hundreds of let
individual requests and c
coming from people, often
hospitals, and in every case,
either false or the fault of
manding Officer, who has
requisition for what they
these complaints only cause
and reflect on the Red Cross

Also another thing which
appear to be known in C
that the Red Cross Societ
only the sick and wounded.
not supposed to supply the
the trenches. The Canad
Contingent Association sup
fighting forces, and they s
for everything they want in
of socks, caps, mitts, etc.
other day we got a cable f
ada saying, "Colmer, (wh
head of the C.W.C.A. here)
need of socks." As a matte
we had just sent them the d
6000 pairs, and a few wee
7500 pairs, so you can see h
better they know in Canada
do, what is going on.

As for supplying only
soldiers, until just lately, w
ship 5000 cases a month to
buted to French hospitals,
given enormous amounts,
exact figures later.) in g
money to Russia, Italy, Bel
every Ally in fact, so you n
afraid that anything you se
through the Red Cross, is w

"Are You Bald?" "Have You Thin & Faded Hair?"

Is your appearance not what it
should be because of the lack of
Hair? Then come and see,

PROF. DORENWEND'S

Display of

FINE HAIR GOODS

at the

**Campbell House,
Napanee, on**

Wednesday, MAY 2nd,

The latest productions in LADIES' TRANSFORMATIONS,
POMPADOURS, WAVES, ETC., and

"FOR MEN WHO ARE BALD"



THE DORENWEND TOU-
PEE which represents the
highest achievement in the
art of hair-constructing.
Featherweight, hygienic and
so natural in appearance that
the closest observer could not
tell it from your own hair.
They cannot be disturbed or
removed except at the wearer's wish. NOT A FAD BUT AN ABSO-
LUTE NECESSITY TO EVERY MAN WHO IS BALD.

Have a Demonstration on Wednesday, May 2nd.
(ONE DAY ONLY)

The Dorewend Co., of Toronto, Limited, Head Office & Showrooms
105 Yonge Street, Toronto.

GET IT AT

WALLAC

e Satisfaction d Comfort

ners derive from the

FIT

lothes, that bring us
our trade.

cut to your individual
ents, Good Trimmings,
the making give you
shape-retaining gar-

ES WALTERS,
Tailoring, Napanee.

DREWS' CHURCH (ESBYTERIAN.)

. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,

—Morning service.
lay School and Bible

Evening service.
will preach at both ser-

MAGDALENE CHURCH
H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
at S. Mary Magdalene

Communion.
ing Prayer.
lay School.
song.

ber Shop.
neat; first class work-
and tobacco. Give me a

J. N. OSBORNE.

ires.
st received a full line of
the best makers. We
to fit your car with tires
gue prices, and guarantee

W. J. NORMILE.

GROCERY.
season—bananas, oranges,
lemons, prunes, figs,
peaches, cranberries and

G. W. BOYES,
John St.

ualities.
son, who left Napanee
h Battalion, is reported
ounds.
ction—A. R. Dafoe, Flin-

R. W. Wilson, Yarker,

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, B.A., Minister.
9.45—Morning Class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening worship.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

PERSONALS

Mr. F. W. Smith is quite ill.
Mrs. Dennis Daly and Miss Kathleen
have returned from Toronto.

Mr. Geo. Blewitt spent a few days
last week in Toronto.

Miss Lizzie Saul spent Wednesday
in Kingston.

Mrs. Bennett is the guest of her
daughter, Mrs. Dennis Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibbard spent
the week visiting Mrs. O. M. Myers,
Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Eakins has returned to Nap-
anee, after spending the winter in
Toronto.

Mr. Clarence Reid, South Napanee,
ill with pneumonia, is progressing
favourably.

Miss Davidson, who has been visit-
ing Miss Minnie Davis, returned to
Kingston on Saturday. Miss Davis
accompanied her.

Mrs. Swailes, Montreal, is the guest
of her sister, Mrs. J. G. Oliver.

Mr. Allan Gausden spent the week-
end with friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Willis, Miss Leah Vanalstine
and Miss Kathleen Greer were in
Kingston on Saturday evening at-
tending the opera.

Mr. Geo. A. Cliff was in Kingston
on Friday last, appraising the fire loss
in the Whig Building.

Miss Carman Vine spent the week-
end with Miss Friend, Trenton.

Major Hall and wife, Montreal,
spent Sunday the guests of his par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall.

Mrs. Stephen Gibson returned on
Monday from spending the winter in
Belleville.

Mrs. J. S. Ham, who has been
spending a fortnight with her sister,
Mrs. Hugh Blain, Blainy, Toronto,
returned this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Whalen left last
week to return to their home in Wal-
lace, Idaho.

Mrs. Gowen, Kingston, spent Mon-
day with her sister, Mrs. J. G. Oliver.

Mr. Arthur Day has rented Miss
Mair's house on Robert street.

Mrs. D. C. Mackenzie, Toronto, is
visiting her mother, Mrs. R. Dinner.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—At Napanee, on Friday,
April 20th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed
Graham, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BALANCE—SEXSMITH—At the Meth-
odist parsonage, Selby, on Wednesday
evening, April 18th, 1917, by the Rev.
E. B. Cooke, Francis Wilbert Balance,
son of William Balance, and Florence
Helena Sexsmith, youngest daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Sexsmith, of
Selby.

DEATHS

COLLINS—At Ernesttown, on Tues-
day, April 24th, 1917, Maggie Collins,
beloved wife of Frank Collins, aged
45 years, 10 months.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a
Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or
Sewing Machine see us before you
buy. We trade for anything. Terms
to suit purchaser. Hundreds of refer-
ences. Three used Cars for sale, one
Ford, two Chevrolets Also a new
Chevrolet. We decided to not ship a
car of horses so have some for sale.

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Moscow.

P.S.—See the new Briscoe car at my
place, Napanee, before you order, or
at W. J. Normile's Garage, where cars
will be sold and repairs kept.

Egerton L. VanLuven.

50t-f

Try our cooked and cur-
ed meats.

JUDSON'S Grocery.

NEW

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER For Sale

Apply at This Office.

16t-f

BICYCLES

How about a Bicycle, I sell the
BRANTFORD, PERFECT and
HYSLOP, also other makes.
Bring in your Bicycle and
have it repaired.

Inside Tubes, Guaranteed,
for 95 Cents.

Covers, \$1.25 to \$3.25.

Also Auto Tires, Auto Oil 50c. a
gallon. All kinds Bicycle Sup-
plies. Get my prices before
buying.

Gramophones Repaired.

Horse Clippers Sharpened.

—at—

ALBERT SMITH'S

Repair Shop West of Campbell
House.

18d

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Geo. A. Hartman has con-
tinuously on hand

GREY DORT CARS

Willis Pianos,
Deering Machinery and Engines
J. I. Case Threshing Outfit.
The Great DeLaval Cream
Separator and Silos.

SPECIAL For 10 Days Only

Women's High Cut, Patent Leather,
Glazed Kid in Brown and Black, also
Dull Leather. Every pair a \$6.00
value.

For \$4.95.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE and TRENTON.



NEW SUITS

—AT—

\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New
Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles
and guaranteed the Best Range of
\$15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,

Napanee, Ont.

SPRING IS COMING

It brings the natural desire to
refit the home and supply the
table with

New Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver Plate and Sterling

Anticipating the advance in
prices in all our lines we re-
stocked early for this year's
supply in KNIVES, FORKS,

—A. R. DRICE, F. L. DRICE, R. W. Wilson, Yarker, usins, Napanee, S. Hicks, kins, who was here with s reported wounded, gunie arm. Frank. Lochead, also with the 80th, is

FRASER WEDDING.

riage of Miss Enid P. Fraser of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Odessa, to Lieut. J. R. Sc., only son of J. C. Par-a, was quietly solemnized n, on Wednesday, February by Rev. Alfred Brown, Sydenham Street Methodist he wedding was not pre-nounced as the bride was Queen's University, from graduated on Wednesday, Lieut. Parrott is now in with the 256th Railway on Battalion.

EST MOTH DESTROYER.

E'S Cedar Flakes destroy kroaches, ants and all in-the package, at WAL-rug Store Limited.

WORK OF RED CROSS.

owing is quoted from a Mrs. (Major) Sneath, in

the head or administrative t of the Red Cross, and I the letters, and what is rtant, turn up all the back y want. I simply love the is very interesting, and I ed a great deal of very in-nd as far as I am concerned, n facts about the work of oss. I have been making ill send them to you later, you will be astonished at of the work. There is appeal we get from any-is not generously answer- will tell you one thing, I hundreds of letters about requests and complaints, m people, often nurses in nd in every case, they are or the fault of the Com- Officer, who has only to for what they want, and laints only cause confusion on the Red Cross.

ther thing which does not be known in Canada, is ted Cross Society supplies ck and wounded. We are ed to supply the people in ies. The Canadian War t Association supplies the res, and they send to us ing they want in the way ps, mitts, etc. Only the we got a cable from Can- g, "Colmer, (who is the C.W.C.A. here) in urgent ks." As a matter of fact, t sent them the day before and a few weeks before, so you can see how much r know in Canada than we going on.

supplying only our own til just lately, we used to ases a month to be distri-rench hospitals, and have rmous amounts, (will send res later,) in goods and Russia, Italy, Belgium and In fact, so you need not be anything you send to, or e Red Cross, is wasted."

GET IT AT
ALLACE'S

beloved wife of Frank Collins, aged 45 years, 10 months.

DAVIDSON—At Napanee, on Thurs- day, April 19th, 1917, Dr. John L. Davidson, of Toronto, aged 64 years, 5 months.

LEMMON—At Adolphustown, on Sun- day, April 22nd, 1917, Andrew Lem- mon, aged 90 years, 1 month.

SHEEHAN—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, April 23rd, 1917. Mrs. Michael Sheehan, formerly of Napanee.

In loving memory of dear son and brother, Pte. Geo. Burton Pearson, who died of wounds on April 11th, 1917, aged 27 years, 28 days.

When the country called for soldiers,

He answered to the call,

And went and done his duty,

But on the field did fall;

We miss him, Oh, we miss him

More than tongue can tell,

But he has gone to Heaven,

With loved ones there to dwell.

Father, Brothers and Sisters.

Mrs. Travers will be "At Home" to the U. E. Loyalist Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, and their Committee, for patriotic work, on Tuesday afternoon, May 1st, from four to six o'clock. Please accept this invitation.

SENATOR CORBY DEAD.

Passed Away in Honolulu While On Trip For Health.

The death of Senator Henry Corby, in Honolulu, was announced on Tues- day. The Senator went to Honolulu some months ago for his health. His death followed an operation for ap- pendicitis. The late Senator Corby was born in Belleville in 1851, and was one of Canada's leading distillers, his plant being at Corbyville. He re- presented West Hastings in years the Dominion Commons for many years.



The Red Cross Society

The Society acknowledges with thanks the following: Centreville Red Cross \$50; Mr. Carleton Woods, Roblin, \$10; and donations of money from Mrs. (Dr.) Northmore and Mrs. Harry Johnston, Bath.

A letter acknowledging the last ship- ment of 162 pairs of socks, has been received this week.

A report of the work done by the Lennox and Addington Motor Ambu- lance, for February, has also been sent us, which is most satisfactory.

The Mite Box collectors will call as usual the last of the month. We hope for generous donations, as the money is urgently needed.

The Finance Committee will meet at the home of Mrs. C. I. Maybee, on Tuesday, May 1st, at 3.30 p.m.

All are invited to the Hall on Satur- day, to the usual work-meeting and tea.

We are again indebted to the Red Cross Workers, of Roblin, for a donation of socks, making a total of 260 pairs received from them; 64 pairs have been sent to us this year.

Will all who are knitting socks make them no longer than 13 inches counting the heel, and the foot 11 inches?

The Great DeLaval Cream Separator and Silos.
Tudehope Carriages.
Washing Machines, Harness,
Preston Steel Shingles and Siding.
And the very thing the farmers are looking for, the B. L. K. Milking Machine.

Call and investigate before you purchase elsewhere.

GEO. A. HARTMAN,
NAPANEE, ONT.

10-2-m

prices in all our lines we re- stocked early for this year's supply in KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS and all TABLE CUT- LERY, at Prices Slightly in Advance of last year.

You will save money by buying now, and from us. We have always recommended the best and guaranteed our qualities.

F. W. Smith & Bro.
Napanee Jewellery Store.



The Demand for Chevrolet Cars is Greater than Ever

\$695

Five-Passenger

Fully Equipped

F.O.B. Oshawa

WHY?

\$680

Roadster

Fully Equipped

F.O.B. Oshawa

- 1st.—Because it has proved itself and vindicated unfair criticism
- 2nd.—Because it has pep and get- away found in no other car.
- 3rd.—Because it is comfortable to ride in, easy to drive and has abundance of power.

4th.—Because its Equipment is complete—Electric Starter, Electric Light with Dimmers, Ammeter, Oil Indicator, Speedometer, Tire Repair Outfit and Tools.

Lastly 5th.—Because invariably every owner becomes a booster and automatically an advertising medium.

Remember, the new series Chevrolet has many new improve- ments which will futher strengthen its already splendid reputation.

C. A. WISEMAN,

Agent for Lennox and Addington.

Wiseman's Garage, Corner Centre and Bridge Sts, 'Phone 233,
NAPANEE, ONT.

Full Line of Auto Supplies.

12-11

MARBLE MONUMENTS

We have just received the largest and finest shipment of Marble Monuments ever brought to Napa- nee.

We can supply any size Monument, small or large.

Our workmanship and lettering we guarantee.

The Napanee Marble and Granite Works, Market Square,
NAPANEE
M. PIZZARIELLO, Proprietor.